THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints for the Month.

Some learned ignoramus has said that a horse requires for his support the produce of five times as much land as a man. It is not true—unless you feed the man on hay and oats! Steam is cheaper than horses, and horses are cheaper than men, for the simple reason that coal is cheaper than hay and oats, and hay and oats are cheaper than beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese and bread.

Do not walk when you can ride. We have seen a man weight down a roller with stones and then walk behind. Let the horses go right along for a few hours. Then let them rest, and you can go to work. Husband your strength when you can, and use it freely when you must. We do not like to walk 14 miles a day after two horses, on soft ground, to harrow eight acres, when we can just as easily drive four horses and harrow fourteen acres by walking the same distance.

Planting corn is the great work of this month. We have written so much on the subject that it is unnecessary to give further directions here. Aim to put the land in good condition, and plant early. If you must plant late, select the small, early varieties of corn. Whatever you do or fail to do, do not neglect to keep your corn free from weeds. Clean, mellow land is the great secret of success in growing corn. Gypsum or plaster may be applied to corn either before or at the time of planting, or it may be scattered on the plants after they are up. Potatoes as a rule are not planted early enough. Plant early and deep, and use the harrow freely to kill small weeds before the potatoes come up, or just at the time they are coming through the soil.

Horses are required to work very hard this month. Feed liberally, and be very careful to clean them after the day's work is done, so that they will get a good, comfortable night's rest.

Cows, until turned out in the grass, should have good hay, and three or four quarts of bran, and one or two quarts of corn meal per day; and it would be well to continue the bran and meal, mixed with a peck of cut hay, for a week or two after the cows are turded out to grass.

All seeds of trees and shrubs should be sown by the middle of this month, except those which require to be sown as soon as they ripen. Shade with lattice-work made of laths, and support the ends on bricks to allow the air to circulate freely around the seedlings. Attend to those trees budded or grafted last year, and rub off all shoots which have started upon the stocks before they become large enough to require cutting.

Young trees planted out this spring need to have the soil kept mellow around the roots. Keep the soil of a young orchard plowed, and let some crop which needs constant culture be planted between the rows. Supply such an amount of manure for the growing crop that the young trees will not just barely grow, but their growth checked from want of nutriment.—*Agriculturist.*

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

To grow flowers well fresh soil is very important. Have a care that the roots of neighboring trees do not get into the bed; they rob it and dry it, and the flowers wither and die. If beds are near trees, go round the bed once a year with a spade and cut off all the roots that may have strayed into the bed.

In planting out flowers, don't take them at once from a hot house to the open ground; set the pots out a few days in a cold frame, with plenty of air, or under a tree in a sheltered place. Before turning them out of pots, water; then turn out of the earth, press the soil very hard about the flower roots. If the ground be dry, the earth cannot be pressed too hard.

In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be kept continually at work. Weeds should be taken in the seedling state, when barely out of the seed leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case.

Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundant while young, and the first season after planting. Thin the fruit as soon as the stoning of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity, if the tree be otherwise growing freely. If little growth is making, should be encouraged in this way, the best fruit is always to be allowed to take out soon after shooting all shoots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait till fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to thin the branches where too crowded, branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next season.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

THE RIGHT WAY TO FRY BEEFSTEAK.

Just how many nice, juicy steaks are spoiled by the cook will never be known; yet inferior beef, if rightly cooked, is a savory dish in comparison. Many cooks serve a steak while frying, thinking if it steams it will be more tender and juicy. This is a mistaken idea, as the steam condensed by the cover falls back on the meat and must be boiled out again, giving the meat a taste of half boiled beef, which is very insipid. Before cooking your steak, the gridiron or frying pan should be pasted in plain letters in the cook room, for it is of the utmost importance. Place the spider, (or for a large steak, a dripping pan is better,) on the stove with some fat shreds from the edges of the previous piece of sweet butter; when hot, sprinkle over half the salt to be used; have a care, however, not to salt too much; then, having well bruised, and well chopped, a sharp knife, hack the tough fibers of the beef, lay it in, add the other half of the salt, a little pepper, and allow it to cook rather quickly on one side; then turn and cook the other a short time; when, done remove to a hot dish, add a piece of butter, to the gravy; add a little flour, water, salt and pepper, to the rest of the gravy, and scald to eat on vegetables. The meal should be ready to serve as soon as the steak is done. If you buy steak in hot weather, which you will do to keep a day or two, never sprinkle on the salt and allow it to stand in that way, as it is sure to draw out the juices, and harden and toughen the beef. It may be cooked ready to turn, then set in a cool place and remain a day or two without taking much hurt; when wanted heat, quickly, turn and finish cooking, when it will taste fresh and new.

ROOTS AS MANURE.

It has been found that the roots of a good crop of red clover left in an acre of land after the removal of the crop weigh six thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, or from three to three and a half tons. The same examination gave the weight of an acre of rye roots at thirty-five hundred pounds, and of wheat roots at thirty-four hundred pounds. All of this matter is of course valuable for the use of such crops as may be grown during or after its decomposition. The well-known superiority of clover as a manuring crop, however, is not due alone to the greater amount of organic matter, taken mainly from the atmosphere, which its roots may leave in the soil, in addition to what the stems leave deposited. The roots reach deeply into the soil, and on their decomposition they serve to draw moisture from the lower soil, and the decomposition of the roots themselves, of considerable depth they induce the descent of the roots of other crops to a point where they are much more sure of a supply of moisture during dry seasons than they could be if nearer the surface. Then again, these deeply penetrating roots traverse parts of the subsoil not heretofore open to vegetation, and in their decomposition they produce a chemical effect on the inorganic materials, which, in their courses, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.

ENAMEL FOR COOKING UTENSILS.

To enamel the inside of copper cooking vessels in which acid fruit and vegetables are cooked, and thus prevent the formation of the so-called "verdigris," the following method is recommended: Twelve parts of unburnt gypsum and one part each of borax and saltpetre, all finely mixed, and fused in a crucible. The fused mass is then poured out, and after cooling is rubbed up to a paste with water. The copper vessel is to be coated inside with this preparation, applied by means of a brush, and the vessel placed in a moderately hot oven, so that the coating may dry uniformly, after which it is subjected to a gradually increasing heat, till at length the copper, not chipping off by ordinary knocking and rubbing, and impervious to vegetable acids.

DOG SPAVIN.

A gentleman in Sewickley has a horse which has a large swelling on the inner part of each knee or hock-joint, and small lumps on the vein on each side of the hock-joints, and asks the *Agriculturist* if it is spavin and what shall be done with it? It is spavin, known as bog or blood spavin, caused by over-work or over-driving, or a sprain. It consists of an excessive secretion of the fluid by which the joint is lubricated, and if it will not yield to the application of iodine ointment, rubbed on the part morning and night, it should be treated by a surgeon. Sometimes the swelling is punctured and tightly bandaged, but is dangerous in the hands of any but a surgeon, and if improperly performed it might permanently injure the joint. There is no attendant lameness, and perseverance with the iodine ointment may possibly bring about a cure.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Extract Grease Spots from Books or Paper.—Gently warm the greased or spotted part of the book or paper, and then lay between it pieces of blotting paper, one after another, so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Rub the spot with a soft cloth, and then apply a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shoots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait till fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to thin the branches where too crowded, branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next season.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

To Relieve Improving Nails.—This is a painful annoyance, and is treated with advantage in various ways. The most successful is to pear down the centre of the nail from root to end, and thus prevent the formation of the so-called "nerdigris," the following method is recommended: Twelve parts of unburnt gypsum and one part each of borax and saltpetre, all finely mixed, and fused in a crucible. The fused mass is then poured out, and after cooling is rubbed up to a paste with water. The copper vessel is to be coated inside with this preparation, applied by means of a brush, and the vessel placed in a moderately hot oven, so that the coating may dry uniformly, after which it is subjected to a gradually increasing heat, till at length the copper, not chipping off by ordinary knocking and rubbing, and impervious to vegetable acids.

Excellent Red Sealing Wax is made by mixing 1 lb. shellac, ½ lb. Venice turpentine, ½ lb. chalk and ½ lb. English vermilion.

To Prevent Glue from Cracking, is recommended to use a very small portion of glycerine, incorporating the glue in it before applying to wood.

A Glue that will Stand Exposure to Wet, is made of caoutchouc, 15 or 20 grains, chloroform, 2 fluid ounces; dissolve and add half an ounce powdered mastic.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Fallston and Its Historic Memories.

INDIANS FOR TARGETS FOR JUVENILES.

The Early Prosperity of Fallston.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF ITS "FLUSH TIMES."

What the Village is To-Day.

Letter No. 11.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Fallston.

Prior to the occupancy by the whites, of the site now covered by the pleasant little borough of Fallston,—away back in the dark days when the shot of the savage or his war whoop startled the soldiers daily,—while yet the old "Block House" was standing and was occupied by troops on the opposite side of the river,—it was quite a resort for hostile bands of Indians. The "Narrows" were pretty thickly covered with a growth of saplings and dwarf forest trees, which formed a good place of concealment for the Indians. In addition to this, near the end of the present Fallston bridge, there was a small pond, around which there was a heavy growth of briers and alder bushes, which was a general rendezvous for parties of the savages on that side of the river, and where they lay in wait for and murdered in almost absolute security. Of course their nearness to the garrison of soldiers created some lively scenes in the lower valley of the Beaver. Upon occasions when the Indians were congregated at this place, quite a pleasant pastime was afforded the boys in the Block House, who for practice in the use of their muskets, made targets of such of the Indians as were unfortunate enough to step foot from their place of concealment. A yell of aboriginal rage was kept up, and the hill sides were made to ring with the death knell of many a savage or poor soldier. Many a poor red skin has fallen the victim of a well directed shot, and probably just as many soldiers found a resting place in the valley while this fatal guerrilla warfare was kept up. There is no spot in the whole of the valley that has more adventures connected with the Indians, than Fallston. The lower part of the town has been rendered famous in history, by its connection with frontier explorations, and early settlers' fortunes. Near its upper boundary is the gulch where Col. Boquet crossed the sharp ridge of hills on his way to Tuscarawas, and where Captain Brady had to fight his Indian foes in order to escape from the Ohio. The early inhabitants of the town met with a great many adventures, that would now curdle the blood of the quiet citizens there. The scratching of a bear at the back door through the night, would generally prove a pleasant occurrence to a lone lady without means of defence, who was only relieved by the appearances of day. To be met in broad daylight, in those lonely "narrows," by a strong specimen of the bear tribe, with no defence but the fair face of a lady, was not one of the most inspiring things in the world. Yet these things are yet within the memory of men and women who are hale and hearty. Our genial friend, Wm. Allen, of the town of Brighton, relates of himself that he was once met in those narrows by a bear, just when the shadows were crowding the light behind the hills, and just dark enough to thoroughly frighten him. He could not retreat; he must advance, and he did so, with many forebodings that he would not get from danger and imminent death by the metamorphosing of the bear into a good-natured calf. I tell you this in confidence. But the white man came, and he came to stay and make his home in the new land. Fallston was settled at the head waters. The aboriginals were compelled to retire before the advances of civilization, and their rude forms of life give way to the more enlightened forms of civilized life.

The First Settler.

The first settlers at the foot of the Falls of Beaver were attracted by its great natural resources and advantages for manufacturing purposes. As far as can now be learned, it is probable that the first man who dared to claim these wilds as his own, and attempt to improve them, was John McKee, of McKeesport. At what time he entered upon the lands for occupancy is not known, but he declares himself as the first to make improvements, &c. The first record we have of any negotiations connected with the lands is under date of March 18, 1796, when by an article of agreement, McKee agrees with Levi B. Stuart, of Moon township, that he will give Stuart "a part of his plantation that lies on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite the Blockhouse and beginning at a corner on Daniel Leet's corner on Big Beaver, then running up said creek about eighty perches to a small sugar tree on said bank, then to run a west course to Daniel Hill's line, thence along said line to Daniel Leet's aforesaid corner line to the place of beginning." This described part of said plantation be it more or less, is to be said Stuart's for living and clearing on his own part what the law requires. Said Levi B. Stuart binds himself to the said McKee's executors or administrators to live on, or cause some family to live on the said plantation for the full term of five years and to make an improvement as the law directs," &c.

On January 26, 1798, Mr. Stuart formally assigned his rights, conferred by the above article, to Joseph Wells, who in turn assigned all his rights and benefits to David Townsend on the 26th day of January 1799, this being done to secure Mr. Townsend a perfect title of certain property he bought from Mr. McKee. Wells' deed for which conveyed to Mr. Townsend for the consideration of $200, "a certain tract of land situated on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite to the Blockhouse, at the lower falls of said creek in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet on the south, Hill on the west, and Gen. Daniel Broadhead on the north, and said Beaver Creek on the east, containing 275 acres." It was on this tract of land, on which I, the said John McKee, made an improvement which I warrant and defend to be the first improvement made thereon by any person or persons whatsoever, and I do release and quit claim to the payment of whatever may be due the State for the patenting of the same," &c. Soon after this, about 100 acres of this property came into the possession of a company composed of David Townsend, Benj. Townsend and Benj. Sharpless, who, upon the 13th day of December, 1802, sold the 33-100 part of this tract to Evan and John Pugh, of Chester county. Among other parts of the agreement made between them were the following: Ten acres of ground were to be cleared and a pair of millstones set to work, the expense to be borne by the parties in proportion to the shares held by each. Prior to the setting up of this chopping mill, David Townsend had built a log house, which was occupied as early as the year 1800. These were the first improvements of this character made in the town, when it was a wilderness and as much the home of the wild beasts as of man. After a while these lands were laid out in town lots, and were long the development of the water power commenced.

First Sign of Business Life.

The old saw mill was the first industry put to work in Fallston. It could tell a story that would be of much more interest than anything this pen may be able to record. It could relate occurrences of its youth that would be of the most intense interest to the present generation, of what it knew of Aaron Burr's expeditions, &c., of the struggles of that period for the supremacy of treason over government, and the part the old mill unwittingly had in it. But stones cannot talk, and so we lose a pleasant narrative.

In the year 1806, Evan and John Pugh erected a flouring mill, which was operated for a long series of years, and remained standing until 1859, when it was burned to the ground. In 1808, David Townsend erected a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, which became quite a large business in the valley, and for years the town and valley were noted for this production alone. In the same year, a manufactory was put up by Benjamin Sharpless for the manufacture of cotton yarns, which was carried on quite extensively for a few years by him. He connected a store with the factory, and in the year 1814 was succeeded in this business by Messrs. Thos. Homiley & Armitage, and eventually the Messrs. Evan and John Pugh became partners, when the business was greatly enlarged, and carried on much more extensively, the weaving of cotton checks, &c. being added to the business already done. During the year 1809, the first woolen factory in the valley was put in operation. Mr. Septimus Sharpless purchased a few shares of the water power, and started this industry which has proven to be one of the most beneficial interests in the valley. This business Mr. Sharpless carried on as extensively as the times and circumstances would permit until the year 1814, when he was succeeded by Abel Townsend, who carried on the business for a number of years. Following this, in the year 1812, John Douglass erected a building for the manufacture of carding machines.

Thus the manufacture of one article had the tendency to induce others to the making of the necessary machinery, &c., to be used in those enterprises. After this time, a lull seems to have taken place for a few years, in the erection of new factories and business houses, and but little was being done in any part of the valley for several years in creating new industries. The reason probably was on account of the war with England, which had the effect, to some extent, of causing a partial suspension in business, and in some cases the prostration of some local business enterprises.

But during this period, quite an interest was being taken in the water power now so thoroughly tested by manufactories, that had become celebrated in different parts of the country. Capital was being turned toward this region, and business men were learning the great natural advantages of it for all kinds of business.

In 1823, quite an impetus was given to the manufactories already in operation, by the erection of a building for use in making scythes, by Messrs. Marsh & Stone. The success of this enterprise attracted the attention of William Blanchard, who in the year following, went into the manufactory of scythes, which was successfully run until the year 1836.

This manufacturing interest, like that of woolens and cottons, was

Developing a Large Home Trade.

And Fallston, though small and unpretentious, was becoming a prominent manufacturing centre for all this region of country. It supplied a region not reached by Pittsburgh, and the trafficking and trade created by these factories had a beneficial effect in the neighborhood, and gave prosperity to the people. The following year, 1825, a paper mill was put in operation by Messrs. Wm. Eichbaum and R. Clark Stockton, which was afterward carried on by Messrs. Johnson & Stockton, who also connected with it a merchandising business.

There is no business for which these water falls are better calculated than that of making paper, and why this mill was ever abandoned, must ever be a cause of wonder. Every facility needed is here to make a success. The modern paper maker is wont to smile at the old process employed in manufacturing forty-seven years ago, when the whole work was done by hand. The sons are wiser than the fathers in this respect. But with all the discouragements, a good business was done by the old paper mill in Fallston. In the year 1826, the wire and river mill, which has now gained almost a national reputation, was established by Robert Townsend, Robert Beer, Reese C. Townsend and a Mr. Baird, of Philadelphia, under the style of R. Townsend & Co. In 1828, John Miner, M. F. Champlin and Mr. Mathers commenced the manufacture of buckets and tubs, which soon became one of the leading industries of the valley.

Afterward, when the business had become more fully developed, it gave employment to a large number of the most capable and intelligent of workmen. In the course of a few years, Silas Merrick became connected with the business, when the factory was known as Miner & Merrick, and had an abundant prosperity. It could not well be otherwise, as they are both gentlemen of first class business qualifications. Nothing further seems to have been done for the improvement of the material good of the neighborhood, until in the year 1832, when additional business houses were added to already existing ones. As mentioned in the GAZETTE, as being composed of some of the most active business young men of our valley. They will make as good mills as are made in the United States.

Advantages of the Place.

In mentioning the several industries of this town as specifically as I have, it has not been the intention to advertise the business of any firm, but simply to show what can be done and what ought to be done in the town. It is no exaggeration to say, that in every factory, the work done cannot be excelled anywhere. This may sound like boasting, but when it is known that each firm has an established name and reputation, and that each is as good as that each has all the business it can do and continually has, it will be seen that their work must be of a superior character, or they could not overcome active competition as they do, in the markets where they have to sell.

There should be a larger business done in Fallston than is now done. Rents are exceedingly cheap, and there is little doubt but that water power that might yet be obtained for a good business, and the finest facilities for the use of steam power.

The grist, tub, washboard, paper and cotton manufacturing, ought still to be features in the business of Fallstou.

Needs of Fallston.

The town needs more of thrift and activity among the people than now characterizes it. Not that the people are indolent. This is by no means the case; but they are content to sit down, enjoy what they have, and passively allow other points to attract their citizens, and those desiring a place to invest, from them.

The town would build up much more rapidly and attain greater prosperity and character abroad, as a part of New Brighton, than it possibly can as a separate corporation. Let it consolidate with that town, and both will be greatly benefited. Every public improvement of that in the course of time would give a free bridge and all other blessings that flow from a union. The beauty of the town might be very materially enhanced by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. Some one must put a stop to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that make it so beautiful. There is no necessity for stripping all that is beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and the hill sides are fast rapidly being robbed of it. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by that old hill side in the glory of its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees that adorn it, is to destroy the finest town look as forlorn and wretched as could well be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either homes or business houses. Let it remain as it is, and the town will flourish, but not continue to prosper, until its people rank among the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

Indian Treacheries.

Those people who have such tender sympathies for Indians, especially for Modocs, are just now seeking to exculpate them for their treacherous murder of General Canby, by the assertion that they learned their treachery of the whites, one Capt. Wright, some years since, having murdered a party of Modocs, while having an interview with them under pretence of friendship. The facts in the case, however, afford little countenance to such assertions. Two or three years before they were killed, had massacred a party of emigrants in cold blood. Capt. Wright overtook them about sundown, and the Modocs proposed to hold a council of peace, to which he agreed in good faith, the council to be held in the camp of the night, however, one or more of the scouts crawled into the Modoc camp and overheard the Chiefs planning to attack suddenly the whites, after they had taken seats in the council, and murder them. Capt. Wright anticipated, attacked them, and fought them to light, and happily disposed of them. So much for the Modoc yarn. The idea of an Indian's learning treachery of the whites is too absurd to be entertained by any one who is not a blockhead. Those who pin their faith to such a yarn should read the narratives of the massacre at Detroit and Fort Mackinac, and the Fort Dearborn slaughter in Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Garibaldi's Career.

Ever since he was forced to flee, in 1832, when only 25 years old, from his native Italy, on ac. count of his share in Mazzini's conspiracy against the King of Sardinia, Guiseppe Garabaldi has had a career of extraordinary vicissitudes and perils, and it is strange that one who has been in the thickest of many a fight for half of forty years, and has taken the sword oftener than any other living man, should not perish by the sword, but escape to die a peaceful death. He has fought in Africa for the Bey of Tunis, and in America for the Republic of Rio Grande, and he has been a tallow-chandler in New York and a farmer in Caprera. He was foremost in the defence of his native country when invaded by the French under Louis Napoleon, and had hereditary title to sheathe his sword after the last battle when he was discovered hastily inciting the Hungarians to revolt against Austria. In this adventure he received his only wound. He fought bravely for the unification of Italy and the overthrow of the Papacy, and engaged with equal zest in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war. The latest phase of his versatile career waf his appearance as a Deputy for Paris in the National Assembly in 1871. He soon tired of legislative duties, and has since been spending his time on his farm in Caprera. He is now 66 years old.

Successful Farming.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer brought two thousand acres of land near that place for $24,000, and sowed 1,700 acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,600 the second amounted to $30,000. In addition to this wealth in breadstuffs, he has 2,500 head of cattle, 500 hogs, 50 horses, 10 miles of fencing, 5 miles of hedge, 2 miles of wire, scythes, baskets, window sash, ploughs, carpets, lasts, coffins, and numerous other articles, &c. The water power here is immense; a race is permanently constructed, a mile and a half in length, which conducts the water upon which a long row of manufacturing establishments is erected. There is a respectable building of brick for schools and for public worship. In the hill behind the village is an abundance of excellent coal, which may be sold from the mouth of the pits into the yards of many of the houses."

The head of steamboat navigation was at one time at Fallston, or terminus of the falls of Beaver. In the neighborhood, in the year 1800, a fifteen feet was erected by the State at the mouth of Beaver, at which there are locks sufficient to pass through boats. But this has long been abandoned, and the only trace of the work is seen in the canal boats, the "toot" of whose horns, is a monfuful reminder of the good old days of navigation to the foot of the falls; even the canal boats have seen their day, and under the flail of the great railroads, we will soon be left to the tender mercy of the "iron horse." But little progress has been made in Fallston, since the time referred to. It is true that we have manufactories now in existence that did not then exist, but they have only taken the place of others. The manufacturing of oil, cottons, scythes, tubs, washboards, sash, paper, buckets, ploughs, carpets, &c., has now entirely ceased, some of them for a great many years. In their steal, we have founderies, machine works, nail works, handle works, kegs, extension of wire and rivet works and of the keg works, with mills, &c.

There is no cause for gloom or despondency on this account, however. The industries of the town were never in a more flourishing condition.

The population of

The Town To-day

is about 700 people, mainly connected in some way or other, with the various manufacturies of the valley. They compose a very industrious and well behaved community.

The situation of the town in its full length, is a very pretty one. The business part of it is located at the base of a hill, sloping very abruptly to the top. The lower part of the town is on a beautiful flat, on the bank of the Beaver, running back several hundred feet, and upon which there are several very excellent residences, and room for more. From this flat a fine view is had of parts of the Valley, and especially of the more prominent parts of New Brighton. An elegant picture is formed of the pretty residences on the different table lands of New Brighton, which gradually slope backward from the railroad to Block House Run beyond. No town in the Valley is more evenly balanced in point of room for business and residences than Fallston. Were all its available manufacturing ground used for that purpose, there would still be ample room for residences for the proprietors and workmen, and that, too, out of reach of the smoke and dust. It ought to have a population of at least 2,000 people, with their workshops and places of business right at their doors. The present business of the place is something as follows: A good flouring mill located at the end of the bridge, under the charge of some of the best flouring men of the Valley. The foundry of John Thomiley, Esq., which was founded in the year 1836 by Thomas Thomiley & Son, and has been in operation ever since, now employs five hands, and manufactures the "Great Republic" stove, various kinds of hollow ware, and engines. Near it is the machine shop of M. Darragh & Co., employing about ten hands; formerly had a foundry at this place, but it was discontinued in the year of 1862. A large saw-mill, owned by Messrs. Miner & Co., employs several hands and does a large and good business. Immediately above this is the lead keg factory of M. L. & S. Kennedy, referenbe to the commencement of which has already been made. They employ twenty hands, mostly boys, and under the good management of the gentlemen running it, it has become one of the most beneficial factories among us. Adjoining the keg factory is the woolen mill, operated by Jos. Pontefract, doing a very fair business, and must increase. The demand for yarns in the stocking manufactories in the Valley will give Mr. Pontefract's factory a good run. The firm of W. F. Townsend & Co. now carry on very largely the wire and rivet manufactory, already mentioned as started by R. Townsend & Co. Messrs. Townsend employ about twenty-five hands, capable and efficient workmen, and are putting on the market a superior quality of wire and rivets. This wire needs no eulogy from any quarter, as their reputation has spoken for itself and has a fine reputation. Above this is located the building formerly used for a washboard factory and recently purchased by Mr. Job Fanner as a nail machine shop. Next to order is Phillip's Handle Manufactory, now employing some seven hands and doing a fine business. This is a comparatively new business in Fallston, having removed it from New Brighton. The upper buildings on the race are now occupied by the Standard Horse Nail Company, a new manufactory and not yet fairly got into working order. As already mentioned in the GAZETTE, as being composed of some of the most active business young men of our valley. They will make as good mills as are made in the United States.

Advantages of the Place.

In mentioning the several industries of this town as specifically as I have, it has not been the intention to advertise the business of any firm, but simply to show what can be done and what ought to be done in the town. It is no exaggeration to say, that in every factory, the work done cannot be excelled anywhere. This may sound like boasting, but when it is known that each firm has an established name and reputation, and that each is as good as that each has all the business it can do and continually has, it will be seen that their work must be of a superior character, or they could not overcome active competition as they do, in the markets where they have to sell.

There should be a larger business done in Fallston than is now done. Rents are exceedingly cheap, and there is little doubt but that water power that might yet be obtained for a good business, and the finest facilities for the use of steam power.

The grist, tub, washboard, paper and cotton manufacturing, ought still to be features in the business of Fallstou.

Needs of Fallston.

The town needs more of thrift and activity among the people than now characterizes it. Not that the people are indolent. This is by no means the case; but they are content to sit down, enjoy what they have, and passively allow other points to attract their citizens, and those desiring a place to invest, from them.

The town would build up much more rapidly and attain greater prosperity and character abroad, as a part of New Brighton, than it possibly can as a separate corporation. Let it consolidate with that town, and both will be greatly benefited. Every public improvement of that in the course of time would give a free bridge and all other blessings that flow from a union. The beauty of the town might be very materially enhanced by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. Some one must put a stop to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that make it so beautiful. There is no necessity for stripping all that is beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and the hill sides are fast rapidly being robbed of it. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by that old hill side in the glory of its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees that adorn it, is to destroy the finest town look as forlorn and wretched as could well be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either homes or business houses. Let it remain as it is, and the town will flourish, but not continue to prosper, until its people rank among the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

[LETTER NO. 12]

Fallston—Educationally and Spiritually.

In the year 1832, "Fallston Academy" was built and dedicated for school and religious purposes, throwing open wide its doors for all who felt called to instruct the people intellectually, or in the principles of religion. It was free to every denomination, without respect to creed or forms or ceremonies, and answered well the purposes for which it was built. Here for years, the lion and the lamb lay down together in the most admirable harmony, and the lion's roar of the Presbyterian and Methodist lion and the Quaker lamb. No persecution for opinion's sake under the roof of that building, but it is fairly presumable that while the lion and the lamb were at peace, that the lion's mane or less at war with himself. Did you ever see an old style Methodist and a true "Blue stocking" in a "Decree" tussel? Put a couple of those worthies together at that day, and the effect would be similar to that of steel on flint; the fire would fly, incidentally, to the ceiling. No doubt of the good old building, whose cupola yet points it out to every passer by, could relate its own history, it would tell us stirring stories of the good old time, when the "Final perseverance," &c., caused many a battle royal to be fought out between the staid Calvinist divine and the impulsive Methodist itinerant.

Those days have passed, but we have the old academy yet. From its walls, the irrepressible youth of the town have gone forth to battle the world, and wrest from it, whatever there is of good in it for them. To-day the sharp notes of its bell brings under discipline many a boy and girl who in after years will cherished history of this goodly old building. Two years later, the *Beaver River Gazette* was established and published by Dr. R. B. Barker. This was probably the second paper published in the county, the *Argus* having been established in 1818—and at that period was not, of course, of so pretentious an appearance or so well patronized, as the valley papers of to-day. Dr. Barker was succeeded in the paper by E. K. Chamberlin, who, after carrying it on for a while, transferred it to the Rev. Mr. Winter, who seems to have published it until 1838, when it came into the hands of Judge B. B. Chamberlin, who carried it on in Fallston during 1838 and 1839 as the *Beaver Falls Union.* After this it was removed to New Brighton, which was becoming the prominent town of the valley. With an academy and a newspaper, I presume the people felt intellectually and morally safe, and possibly do yet, as in the days of yore they have added nothing and lost the newspaper.

Signs of Business Life.

In 1635, a sawmill was put in operation by Charles Lukens and L. Townsend, which was continuously run until 1864, when it was completely destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a new one. In the year 1835, another linseed oil mill was built on the north end of the race, by John Pugh & Co., which was run for some years and then changed into a tub manufactory.

In the following year, near the upper end of the race, there was built a manufactory for making sash, which was run for a time and afterward used for the manufacture of washboards. This industry was in full operation for a number of years, and remained standing until 1859, when it was burned to the ground. In 1808, David Townsend erected a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, which became quite a large business in the valley, and for years the town and valley were noted for this production alone. In the same year, a manufactory was put up by Benjamin Sharpless for the manufacture of cotton yarns, which was carried on quite extensively for a few years by him. He connected a store with the factory, and in the year 1814 was succeeded in this business by Messrs. Thos. Homiley & Armitage, and eventually the Messrs. Evan and John Pugh became partners, when the business was greatly enlarged, and carried on much more extensively, the weaving of cotton checks, &c. being added to the business already done. During the year 1809, the first woolen factory in the valley was put in operation. Mr. Septimus Sharpless purchased a few shares of the water power, and started this industry which has proven to be one of the most beneficial interests in the valley. This business Mr. Sharpless carried on as extensively as the times and circumstances would permit until the year 1814, when he was succeeded by Abel Townsend, who carried on the business for a number of years. Following this, in the year 1812, John Douglass erected a building for the manufacture of carding machines.

Thus the manufacture of one article had the tendency to induce others to the making of the necessary machinery, &c., to be used in those enterprises. After this time, a lull seems to have taken place for a few years, in the erection of new factories and business houses, and but little was being done in any part of the valley for several years in creating new industries. The reason probably was on account of the war with England, which had the effect, to some extent, of causing a partial suspension in business, and in some cases the prostration of some local business enterprises.

But during this period, quite an interest was being taken in the water power now so thoroughly tested by manufactories, that had become celebrated in different parts of the country. Capital was being turned toward this region, and business men were learning the great natural advantages of it for all kinds of business.

In 1823, quite an impetus was given to the manufactories already in operation, by the erection of a building for use in making scythes, by

OUR INDIANS.

And the Policy Which Makes Them What They Are.

BY JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

From the comments of the press and people, on the late Indian murders, one might be led to think that President Grant had been trying some new, and before unheard-of, experiment, in the management of Indian affairs; and that it had been left to this late day for the United States Government to attempt a "Peace Policy" toward these miserable creatures. Nothing could be more unjust toward his predecessors or himself than the general idea entertained about his Indian affairs. What has been the treatment of our Indian Bureau, from first to last, but to maintain a peace policy with our savage neighbors? And no President ever carried the pacific idea further than Mr. Lincoln. In 1862 I asked the Secretary of the Interior to use his influence with the President to have the Sioux prisoners retained as hostages, and notify their tribe that, for every non-combatant they murdered, the Government would hang one of these hostages. The answer was prompt and decisive. Such a proposition is not to be entertained, for a moment. Mr. Lincoln will hang nobody."

When it is considered that these prisoners were all warriors, that the whole tribe had, in council, resolved to exterminate the pale-faces from Minnesota, in revenge for some grievance alleged against the United States Government, that they had chosen a time when the State was drained of men, by a recent call for troops, and had so far carried out their plot as to have murdered nearly or quite one thousand people, principally women and children, that every one of these prisoners had been proved guilty of active participation in those murders, with indescribable attendant atrocities; and that, so far from hanging them or continuing their imprisonment, the Government supplied them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and turned them loose to be a terror to all traders and dwellers on the Upper Missouri from that day to this, when their war-whoop is hourly expected in the homes of Montana, and when the Sioux have just charged upon President Grant that he has been first to tender the olive branch to our red brethren.

Of peace policies we have had no lack; for the general attitude of the Government toward Indians has been that of seeking peace and finding none. We have tried to buy it, tried to conquer it, tried to win it by bribes, presents and kindness, but in vain. It was impossible to keep and wished to make, by every means but the right one, which is the assertion and maintainance of our natural right to our full share of the earth which the Great Spirit made for the children of men. The Indians have told us themselves on this, our God-given right, as against that acquired by the murder of the tribes whom they exterminated, and the land we now stand upon, and can afford to be generous as well as just, in our dealings with the people from whom we demand a recognition of our rights in him, and to whom we would teach our full appreciation of their equal claims, to a place in the common inheritance. So long as we come to them, as self-confessed intruders on the earth, as robbers, or aliens, who must win, by treaties, a right to settlement in the soil, and labor in our Father's dominions, so long both our peace and war policies will be a delusion and a snare.

I was on the frontier, in Minnesota, during the fall of 1862, and was pleased that the line between the United States and British possessions was also the line between panic and peace. All through the northern and western part of the State the settlers were murdered and driven from their homes, their dwellings burned and goods destroyed. In that straggling cluster of barracks and huts known as Fort Abercrombie, a small garrison of men, with many women and children, were shut up, besieged by hundreds of Indians, who lurked in the grass to bury lives to carry news of their peril to the settlements, one-half were butchered on the way, and six weeks elapsed, after their extremity was known in St. Paul, before the Government, whose misconduct had brought them into that straight, could send them assistance. Reinforcements to help arrived, men and women were so worn out by constant watching that they could have held out but little longer, and all this time the residents of British America, just beyond them, sat by, as peaceable, harmless, a unit in safety, withersoever they desired.

Into our town, in times of peace, the "noble red man" used to come in such costume that it was impossible to distinguish him from the civilized squaw, a peculiarity of his which no doubt accounts for General Sheridan's "war on women," of which we have heard so much. Intelligence was brought by Mr. Bibby Blanchet, but occasionally the braves laid this aside and wore a coat of paint and breech cloth instead. Their hair was always stiff with vermin and dirt. They hung around kitchens like hungry, surly dogs, waiting for bones, or glared war dances for pennies. Occasionally the Chippeways and Sioux met in deadly conflict, in our immediate vicinity, after which the "Chips" would bring their trophies into town and kick them about the streets. These consisted of dismembered heads, hands, feet or other portions of their dead enemies. It was estimated that the Government and churches had spent ten thousand dollars a head on these Chippeways, in the effort to civilize and Christianize them. This is what the Indian has great power of resistance; but sooner or later the contagion saps the best constitution.

But the curse to the takers of their annuities is even greater than to the giver; for so long as we hold out to the Indian the hope of maintenance, so long we deprive him of the natural incentives to maintain himself, so long we foster his besetting sin, haughty contempt for labor. So long as we promise to feed and clothe him, so long we offer a premium for idleness and stand between him and God's great teachers, hunger and cold; thus to the extent of our power preventing his civilization by the only agent that ever did civilize any

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FOREIGN.

The Russian Campaign Against Khiva.

The Khan Willing to Accept any Terms the Russians May Prescribe.

An American Vessel Reported to be on Fire at Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Commons.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Charles Dilke moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House it is desirable to redress inequalities in the distribution of political power in the United Kingdom. He complained that the legitimate influence of large and important towns was swamped by small and decaying boroughs, in which the power of a single individual was paramount over the constituency. Sir Charles continued at great length, pointing out existing anomalies in representation, and concluded by declaring that the time for tinkering had gone by and complete and thorough revision was the only remedy.

Geo. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, seconded the motion. He showed that England was entitled to four hundred and ninety instead of four hundred and ninety-three members of Parliament, Ireland to eighty-nine instead of one hundred and five, and Scotland to ninety-six instead of sixty. There were eight constituencies with an aggregate of 1,840 voters, which had the same representation as eight others with 250,000 voters. It was impossible to delay the redistribution much longer.

Thomas Collins opposed the motion, because no method of redistribution was set forth. He argued that counties already had the advantage of 50 members. He opposed representation based on population, because it would result in giving further power to a class already in an unfair majority. The true representation was not one of numbers, but of the various elements, interests and classes of the community.

Gladstone acknowledged the force of the reasons on which the motion was based, but said he was unable to support it. He admitted that he was in favor of a redistribution of seats in Ireland, but at present that was not urgent. The subject was full of difficulties, and it was idle to approach it unless members were prepared to deal with the details. This was the last year of the present Parliament, and there was no time to consider a question of such importance. Moreover, he believed the public did not demand such a measure at present.

George Dixon spoke in favor of the motion. He contrasted the cases of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester with those of several neighboring villages, showing the glaring inequality which existed in their respective representation.

Sir Garland Blennerhasset also supported the motion and others spoke against it.

A division of the House was finally reached, and the motion was rejected by the following vote: for the motion, 77; against, 266; majority against, 191. Ten minutes after the result was announced the House was counted out.

An American Vessel on Fire.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—A vessel which arrived here to-day reports that in lat. 23, 37 north, long. 41 west, she passed a large American ship on fire, apparently abandoned. Her name was not ascertained.

KHIVA.

The Khan Willing to Accept any Terms the Russians may Prescribe.

(Special to New York Herald.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The Khan has sent ambassadors to the Russian Post No. 1, at the mouth of the river Japartes, with authority to accept any terms Kaufman, the Russian commander, may prescribe. General Kaufman has not seen these men. As they went to the fort by a different route from that by which the Russians are advancing, they did not encounter the column, consequently there is no change in the plan yet nor a cessation of operations. It appears the Khan is disposed to give ample guarantee for the future. Khivans, with this intelligence, have been sent from Post No. 1 to overtake the column from that place, and meet the column from Tashkend. The Kahn's disposition to come to terms will therefore be known by Kaufman by 1st. A favorable termination of the expedition may be looked for by the end of May.

The Khan is acting, it is reported, on English advice. He has liberated and sent to Post No. 1 twenty-one Russians hitherto held as slaves in his dominions. Some of them have died since their arrival from the horrible treatment they received while in slavery. It is supposed the Khan hopes to soothe the Russian temper, but it is a mistake on his part to furnish just now this terribly exciting illustration of barbarity and cruelty. Other Russians are known to be still in slavery at Orenburg.

The column was moving from Emba to Kungrad by land and water, though very much embarrassed by excessive snow. It has probably reached its destination by this time. The Khan thus treats with the Russians at his gates, and has no right to expect better terms than if the city was actually taken.

AUSTRIA.

Meeting of American Commissioners in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 6.—The American exhibitors at the Exposition, together with honorary Commissioners and several of the suspended Commissioners, held an informal meeting yesterday, at which a searching inquiry was demanded into all the charges made against the suspended Commissioners. The new Commissioners suggested the holding of another meeting at an early day, at which they could promise that Mr. John Jay, United States Minister, and Baron Schwerz, Director General of the Exhibition, would be present.

The American exhibitors have gone to work in an active manner to arrange their department and secure a proper exhibition of their goods.

The United States frigate Congress and a transport with goods on board for the Exhibition has arrived at Trieste.

SPAIN.

The Ministry of War.

MADRID, May 6.—Owing to the decrease of Carlists in the north, General Nauvilios will accept the Ministry of War, and remain at Madrid.

Loyalty in the Canary Islands.

The inhabitants of the Canary Islands have sent an address to the Government renewing their assurances of loyalty and denying the existence of a feeling in favor of separation.

Refugees Fleeing to France.

BAYONNE, May 6.—Ex-Ministers Echegaray and Martos and Gen. Caballero De Rodas arrived here.

Gen. Elis in Navarre.

General Elis has re-entered Navarre and assumed command of the Carlist forces in that province.

SWITZERLAND.

Carlists to be Expelled from the Country.

GENEVA, May 6.—The Federal Council has issued an order forbidding the residence of the Duchess of Madrid in Switzerland, and instructing the police authorities to expel all Carlist agents from this country.

FRANCE.

Conservative Republican government.

PARIS May 6.—The idea of a formal proclamation at an early day of a conservative Republican government in France absorbs public attention and is gaining ground everywhere.

GERMANY.

Coinage of Two-Mark Pieces Ordered.

BERLIN, May 6.—The German Parliment has ordered the coinage of two-mark pieces, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Minister Delbruck.

GREECE.

Foreign Legations to be Abolished.

ATHENS May 6.—The Government of Greece has resolved to abolish its legations in foreign countries except at Constantinople.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1873.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence to the Ohio valley, northeasterly and easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in Texas and Louisiana to-morrow.

For the north-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys, north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

For the lower lakes, northeasterly winds, partly and increasingly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, northeasterly winds, high barometer, falling by evening, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain in Virginia.

For New England and Canada, generally clear weather until afternoon, with increasing cloudiness and northeasterly winds.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

—The United States Treasury has paid $28,723 to the Governor of Michigan on account of five per cent. of the net proceeds of public lands lying within the limits of that State, for the purpose of education or public roads and improvement.

LOUISIANA.

The Metropolitans in Possession of St. Martinsville—One Metropolitan Killed and One Wounded—The Political Complications Increasing—A Mounted Force Demanded.

NEW IBERIA, May 6—11 A. M.—The Metropolitans took quiet possession of St. Martinsville on Sunday noon. That night two Metropolitan scouts were dangerously wounded in the suburbs of that town, one of whom has since died. Skirmishing has been constant since.

A conference between the leaders of the contending forces was had yesterday. The Metropolitans wanted to know which of the officers they were about to install were objectionable to the people, and what they wanted. The re. sisters replied that the men were satisfactory if commissioned by Governor McEnery, that the citizens only wanted the Metropolitans to leave the town, and not to interfere with their local affairs. The women and children are still in town.

A Kellogg Judge, in company with his District Attorney and Congressman Darrell, have gone to St. Martinsville to open Court to day.

The citizens' force is variously estimated at from two to four hundred men, with two pieces of artillery. There was a report this morning that the Kelloggites are organizing the negroes, consequently the entire population are watchful, but no general engagement has yet occurred. Business is generally suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 6.—The news from St. Martin and adjoining parishes creates much excitement in the city. It is understood a movement is on foot to seize the police stations while the Metropolitans are in the interior. The political complications are increasing. The resisters claim they are daily gaining strength, while the Kelloggites aver that all opposition is disappearing.

The commander of the Metropolitans at St. Martinsville appeals to Kellogg for a mounted force to arrest them.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—No Metropolitans are on beat to-night, those on the center being concentrated about the stations. We under stand those who refuse to take rifles are allowed to quit. Several left the force, declaring they would not take up arms against the people of the State.

Mudge's gun store was broken into by a mob to-night and almost the entire contents carried off. No policemen were present to protect the property.

It is understood an arrangement has been made between the federal officials and Kellogg by which, under the plea of enforcing civil processes against Col. Blanc and other leading tax resisters, the United States troops go to-morrow to the relief of the Metropolitans at St. Martinsville.

De Blanch reports to Gov. McEnery that he holds the Metropolitans in check. There had been no general engagement at last accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Letter from Governor Smith, of Georgia, on Cheap Transportation.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 6.—The *Journal* of to-morrow will contain a letter written by Governor Smith, of Georgia, addressed to the farmers of the West and Northwest, discussing the question of water transportation from the lakes to the seaboard, and calling attention to the meeting of Governors and prominent citizens to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st inst., in which the statement is made that in the four States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, there is an annual deficiency of fifty millions bushels grain, and that the deficiency is rapidly increasing, owing to a decrease in farm labor and the rapid increase of non-producing population to supply this demand. The South is almost wholly dependent on the West and Northwest, hence the South is interested in any scheme that will diminish the cost of transportation, and are willing to aid any practical measure that will accomplish that end. The high rates of rail transportation compels the South to employ a large portion of its limited labor in the production of food crops, and diminishes the production of cotton, and at the same time deprives the West and Northwest to that extent of a market. The average production of corn in the South to make up the deficiency would require the cultivation of five million acres. The same average devoted to cotton culture would produce 1,250,000 bales. Thus, fixing the price of cotton at fifteen cents per pound and corn at one dollar per bushel, the loss to the South would be fifty millions annually. In further discussion of the question he argues that the multiplication of railroads or Congressional legislation will not remedy the evil, and relief can be only had in water communication. He then demonstrates the feasibility of the construction of a canal from the West to the seaboard, connecting the lakes with the Ohio river, Ohio with the James, and the Tennessee with the Ocmulgee, and thus connect the Mississippi with the Atlantic at Norfolk and Savannah. The route has been surveyed by distinguished engineers of the War Department, and this has been pronounced practicable.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—River thirty feet; rising. Arrived—Shannon, Memphis. Departed—R. R Hudson, Wheeling; Exchange, Pittsburgh. The sky is overcast; weather warm.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 6.—Cloudy and warm; mercury 58 to 70, now 62; raining lightly since 2 P. M. River risen 18 inches in the last 24 hours. Up—Idlewild, 3 A. M.; Arlington and Charles B. Church, 7; Fayette, 9; Geo. Roberts, 12; John Means and barges, 6 P. M. Down—Tarascon, 1:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2; Quickstep, 5. Business dull; boats generally pretty light.

MEMPHIS, May 5—Weather warm, with showers since 4 P. M. River 9½ feet below high water mark and rising. Departed—Smoky City and Dick Fulton, Natchez; Yaeger, New Orleans; Louisiana Belle and St. Joseph, St. Louis; Armadillo and Anna, Arkansas river; Susie Shiver, Red river; Cochrane, White river.

VICKSBURG, May 6.—Down—J. L. Hayatt and barges, Allegheny Belle, Peytonia and barges, Carrie V. Kountz and Natchez. Up—Jno. Howard and Capital City. Cloudy and pleasant. River falling.

CAIRO, May 6.—Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 4 River stationary. Showers since noon; cloudy; mercury 63.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Arrived—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Clarksville, Arkansas River. Departed—Dunn City and barges, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—River falling; eight feet on shoals. Arrived—Little Condor, from Kanawha river; Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, for Burksville.

CHICAGO.

Terrific Explosion of a Lard Tank —A Building Partly Torn to Pieces—Four Persons Killed and Two Injured.

CHICAGO, May 6.—About seven o'clock this evening a tank in the lard rendering establishment of H. Schoenman, on Archer avenue, near Halstead street, in the extreme southwestern part of the city, exploded with terrific force, tearing a portion of the building to pieces.

The violence with which the tank exploded was terrific. The solid iron was ripped up like paper, and both ends of the building was demolished. Four persons, Jno. Fink, engineer, Fred. Miller, A. Jankman, Morton Seiser, clerk in the office of Mr. Schoenman, and August Kettantach, a boy of twelve, who happened to be in the tank, were all instantly killed. Matthew Fagin and Wm. Schuz, who happened to be in the building at the time, were scalded by flying grease, but not seriously.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known, some attributing it to the great pressure of steam which is forced through the tank to expel the grease, and others to gas generated in the process of rendering.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of American Medical Association.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association convened here this morning. About three hundred and fifty delegates, representing nearly every State in the Union, are present. Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, the retiring President, called the Association to order at eleven o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis. Dr. John S. Moore, of St. Louis, then delivered a brief address, cordially and heartily welcoming the delegates to St. Louis, after which Dr. Yandell introduced Dr. Thomas M. Logan, of Sacramento, Cala., the President for the present year, who took the chair.

The business of the session will consist mainly of reports by special committees on subjects of interest only to the medical profession.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The steamships City of London and Kœln from New York, and Polynesian from Portland, have arrived out.

BOSTON, May 6.—The ship Tennyson, from Calcutta for Boston, which was reported as having foundered at sea, had on board a cargo of East India produce valued at $225,000, largely insured in Boston offices. The vessel and freight money was valued at $110,000, making the total loss $435,000.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The steamship Partbia, from New York, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—An American man-of-war has arrived at Barcelona.

—A local prohibition bill, not excepting cider or lager beer, has passed the New York State Senate.

—James Lindsey, Pension Agent at St. Louis, has been suspended for irregularities, and A. R. Easton, of St. Louis, appointed to succeed him.

—The New Jersey Court of Pardons has refused to commute the sentence of death on the Italian Luigi Sustgnani, and he will be executed on May 15th.

—Over two hundred Congressmen have accepted invitations to participate in the excursion planned by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which is to leave that city on the 16th inst. for Texas.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Report of the Indian Commissioners on the President's Peace Policy.

Convention of Farmers to Secure Cheap Transportation.

Services Over the Remains of Bishop McIlvaine.

Nixon the Murderer, to be Executed—Graduates of the Union Theological Seminary.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1873.

Report on the President's Indian Policy.

The Board of Indian Commissioners unanimously adopted a report yesterday on the President's Indian policy. After speaking of the causes which led to the revolt of the Modocs, and often previously published, the Commissioners, in alluding to the assassination of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, say that treachery so base admits of no palliation, nor can any punishment meted out to the perpetrators of the crime be too severe. The Modoc war, it is held, however, cannot be charged against the President's peace policy, and it is also affirmed that the misdeeds of individual Indians or bands should not be charged against the innocent or upon the race. The red man has no friends to take his side of the story. No degree of exaggeration or falsehood is too gross to be unhesitatingly accepted by the public mind against him. The report says it has never been the expectation of the friends of the Indian policy that it would in the short period of a few years civilize the savage tribes, nor could it be expected to bring the red man in three years to become as free from crime as whites. It is the opponents of the policy who expect the Indians to be more free from criminality than the people of our most civilized communities. Four years of trial has proved the peace policy to be a success, and while the country is a contest with a few bands of Apaches and the present unhappy struggle with a handful of Modoc braves, the country has been saved from Indian wars. Christian missionaries are invited to co-operate. Then the most inveterate Indian haters will hardly venture to complain of the policy or the results.

Service Over the Remains of Bishop McIlvaine.

The service over the body of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place this afternoon in St. Paul's church. The box containing the casket with the body was placed in the aisle of the church midway between the pulpit and chancel. It was draped with black velvet and almost covered with floral devices. At the appointed hour (3 P. M.) a large congregation filled the body of the church, and shortly before half-past three the procession of officiating clergymen advanced up the aisle, headed by Bishop Potter of New York, reading the opening sentences of the service as he walked. Following him were Bishop Smith of Kentucky, Bishop Lee of Delaware, whose daughter married a son of Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Armitage of Wisconsin, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, and Bishop Auer, the lately consecrated Bishop of Africa. They were followed by the Clergy of Arrangements, consisting of representatives of all the parishes of this city and Brooklyn. The organ intoned a dirge, after which the burial service, as laid down in the rubric, which for the occasion was I. Thessalonians iv., 13 to 18. The hymn "Nearer my God to Thee" was then rendered in beautiful style by the choir, after which the benediction closed the ceremonies.

The burial service was read by Bishop Smith, the anthem by Dr. Morgan of St. Thomas, the lesson by Dr. Dix of Trinity, the hymn by Dr. Potter of Grace, and the Collect by Dr. Schenck of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn. Bishop Smith pronounced the benediction.

The chief mourners were Chas. McIlvaine and his wife, John F. Howson, son-in-law, and Mrs. John E. Parsons, a niece of the late Bishop. At the conclusion of the service Mr. Depyster, in a few well-chosen words, gave the remains in charge to the Orio Committee, who will escort them to Cincinnati. Rev. Mr. Yocum and Mr. T. G. Osborne, after consultation with the friends of the family, stated that the funeral services in Cincinnati would take place as heretofore announced, at Christ church, on Friday morning, May 9th, at eleven o'clock.

Farmers' Convention.

Mr. W. C. Flagg, Chairman of the committee appointed by the convention of farmers and others held in Bloomington, Illinois, in January last, to frame a charter for the great National double track steel rail freight railway, being detained by an accident to the train on which he was coming to the city, the Convention called to meet here this morning deferred its organization till 3 P. M.

A preliminary meeting was held this forenoon to consider the questions to be discussed by the Convention, but the session was strictly private.

Representatives of a few workingmen's societies and labor reform organizations were present, who proclaimed themselves ready to cooperate with their Western brethren in a grand effort to throw off the shackles of monopolists.

There are a large number of delegates present, mainly from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas. Owing to the death by the terrible bridge accident at Dixon, of the daughter of Duncan McKay, Treasurer of the Western Association, this gentleman is not expected to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

It was stated that the Convention had not met in the interest of free trade, protection or specie payments, but simply in reference to cheap transportation, and that nothing outside of that subject would be open for discussion.

The Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is expected a permanent organization will be effected.

Unification of the Different Races.

Vice President Wilson arrived in this city this forenoon. At noon a deputation from the German-American Society called upon him to ascertain if he would speak at a mass meeting to be gotten up under the auspices of the society on the latter end of this month. Mr. Wilson regretted that he could not be present, but assured them that the objects of the society, "the unification of the different races in the United States," had his approval. It is understood Charles Francis Adams and Andrew D. White will speak at the meeting.

Blacksmiths Discharged.

In consequence of the men in the blacksmith shops of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company threatening to strike for higher wages, they were all discharged last evening, and this morning non-society men were substituted. This action gave great offense to those discharged, and a large force of police are at the shops to prevent the execution of the threats to wreck them and assault the men at work.

George Francis Train Declared Sane.

The investigation which has been going on for the past few weeks before Chief Justice Daly and a Sheriff's jury into the mental condition of George Francis Train, was concluded this evening, and a verdict rendered that he was sane and responsible for his acts. The District Attorney will now prosecute Train on an indictment found against him for publishing an obscene paper in connection with the Woodhull-Claffin matter.

Opposition of the Board of Aldermen to the Mayor's Nominations.

It is said a majority of the Board of Aldermen are opposed to the nomination of Moulton as Tax Commissioner, and will not confirm him. It is reported the combination in the Board of Aldermen has decided to lay all future nominations on the table until the Mayor feels disposed to give them a voice in the distribution of patronage.

Statistics of Liquor Saloons.

The Superintendent of Police has issued an order to Captains requiring them to report the number of liquor saloons in their respective precincts, the names of the proprietors, whether kept open on Sundays and election days, whether females are employed as bar tenders or waiters, and various other information.

The Shipping Law Declared Constitutional.

Judge Sutherland has pronounced the shipping law constitutional, hence the sailor boarding house keepers who have been resisting Commissioner Duncan must obtain licenses from him or go out of the business.

Nixon to be Executed.

The application for a stay of proceedings in the case of Michael Nixon, the murderer of Phifer, has been denied. Nixon will be executed on the 16th unless the Governor interposes.

Strike of Horse-shoers.

In consequence of the discharge of the horse-shoers in the employ of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, the horse-shoers of the Fifth Avenue Railroad struck this afternoon. Their places have been filled by non society men.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The Woman Suffrage Convention had its anniversary proceedings to-day at Apollo Hall. Susan B. Anthony reviewed the history and progress of the movement from its inception.

Another Policy Dealer Convicted.

Andrew McClelland, another of the Brooklyn policy dealers, was convicted to-day and remanded for sentence.

Theological Graduates.

Among the graduates of the Union Theological Seminary last evening, were John A. Baldwin, of Detroit; William M. Bartholomew, of Valparaiso, Indiana; Joseph M. Gelson, of Ann Arbor; Caleb E. Jones, of Danville, Kentucky; James Kirkland, of Richland, Michigan; Eugene R. Mills, of Detroit; Benjamin F. Newton, of Cleveland; James P. Schell, of Iowa City; Homer Sheeley, of Fredericksburg, Ohio; John W. Talbot, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Matthew Wade, of Ross, Ohio; and Charles A. Wood, of Chicago.

Army Reunion.

The surviving members of the Third Army Corps held their annual meeting in Irving Hall yesterday, Gen. Gotham in the Chair.

Stokes' Appeal Gone Over.

Stokes' appeal has gone over until to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON May 6, 1873.

Louisiana Affairs.

Senators West and Pinchback, who have just arrived here from New Orleans, had a long conversation with the Attorney General to-day, on Louisiana affairs. No official intelligence has been received from St. Martinsville. Notwithstanding statements of resistance to tax collections, these parties report the collections so far larger than those of last year.

Bill in Equity Against the Credit Mobilier.

Messrs. Perry and Ashton, together with Jencks, lately associated with them as counsel for the Government, having obtained all the necessary information from the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Credit Mobilier, have substantially completed the bill in equity against these organizations to be filed in accordance with the act of the late session of Congress. Ashton to-day submitted to Attorney-General Williams a draft of the paper. It has not yet been determined where the suit shall be brought, but Philadelphia and Boston are mentioned in that connection.

A Treaty with Indians to be Modified.

A Commission will shortly be sent to negotiate with the Sioux and other Indians on the reservation in southwestern Dakota for a modification of the treaty of 1863, so as to withdraw from the Indians the privilege of hunting outside their reservation. The commission will consist of three or four persons, and the Board of Indian Commissioners will probably name the chairman.

No Fears of a General Indian War.

General Sherman, in conversation with Senator Casserly, not only expressed his opinion that there need be no apprehension of a general Indian war, but also said he had no fears of anything like a general outbreak even on the Pacific coast.

Machinery for the New Sloops of War.

The Navy Department will to-morrow issue proposals for supplying machinery for the eight sloops of war authorized to be built by the last Congress.

Dead Letters.

Last month there were 386,414 dead letters received at the Dead Letter Office. Of this number 26,475 were held for postage.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The Legal Tenders outstanding amount to $357,317,180.

BOSTON.

Dangerous Illness of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 6.—Oakes Ames was attacked by paralysis at five o'clock last evening, at his residence in North Easton. The symptoms are dangerous in the extreme. Ames has not attended to business since Tuesday last, when he was advised to go home for rest. His physician states that he has but slight hopes of his recovery, his system having been weakened by a kidney trouble of five years' existence that threatened to terminate in Bright's disease. Mr. Ames is sixty-nine years of age.

10:30 P. M.—The condition of Oakes Ames is unchanged.

NORTH EASTON, MASS., May 6—*Midnight.*—There is no improvement in Ames' condition. He is gradually failing.

DIXON.

The Bridge Disaster—Two More Bodies Recovered.

DIXON, ILL., May 6.—The effort to raise the fallen span of the fateful bridge proved abortive, the powerful machinery breaking the rotten structure, but not raising it sufficiently to allow the bodies that are supposed to be still under the ruins to be recovered. Only one body, that of Mrs. C. W. Kentner, was recovered to-day. There are still missing the following: Miss Nixon, Frank Hamilton, Allie Retersberger, Lizzie Mackay, and a child of Mrs. Hendrix. This morning the body of an unknown woman was taken out of the river about two miles below here. The city still wears a mourning aspect. Six funerals took place today.

POLITICAL.

Elections in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—The following returns have been received from cities where municipal elections were held to-day:

Lafayette—The entire Democratic ticket is elected. Council: six Democrats to two Republicans. Three tickets were in the field—Democratic Republican and Temperance.

Richmond—The Democrats elect the Treasurer and Assessor. The Republicans elect the Treasurer, Clerk and Marshal. The Council is a tie.

Brazil—The issues were temperance and anti-temperance without regard to old party lines. The anti-temperance ticket was successful.

OBITUARY.

General Jose Antonia Paez.

NEW YORK, May 6.—General Jose Antonia Paez, Ex-President of Venezuela, died here this morning, aged 84.

John Romeyn Broadhead.

NEW YORK, May 6.—John Romeyn Broadhead died in this city to-day. He was the author of the "History of the State of New York," and held the position of Naval Officer of this port for four years.

ELECTIONS.

WYLIE AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for FIVE COMMISSIONERS of Wylie Avenue will be held at the regular polling place of Store, corner of Wylie Avenue and Kirkpatrick street, City of Pittsburgh, on

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873,

Between the hours of 9 and 10 P. M., under the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 2, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wylie Avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue," and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed May 5, 1873, and an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance supplementary to an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue and the election of Commissioners for that purpose,'" passed May 6, 1873.

ROBERT INDER,
CHAS. P. DUFF,
RICHARD G. HERRON,
Conductors of Election.

my7

JANE STREET.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Jane street will be held at Patterson's office, corner 23d and Sarah streets of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 2d, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Jane street, from 19th to Union streets, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed May 2d, 1873.

AUGUST AMMON,
JOHN D. JHNSON,
HARRISON MARTIN,
Conductors of Election.

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FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
PITTSBURGH, April 28th, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 195 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, May 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

ap29:md13 F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO. OF PENN'A,
PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Fifth Avenue Bank, No. 195 Fifth avenue, on THURSDAY, May 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

James Lippincott, Jos. Ruch,
G. H. Meyer, J. H. Demmler,
J. A. Kaercher, Daniel Kinzer,
Wm. Mast, F. D. Gebt,
Wm. P. Weyman,
Commissioners.

ap28

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 82, Railroad Building, corner of Penn and Tenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive an act upon the report of the Committee authorized at the annual meeting of the stockholders in October last to beg thats and close the sale of the Transportation equipment of the Company.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. ap22:m7

OFFICE OF THE L. S. M. R. R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 28, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for one President and six Directors for said Company, will take place on SATURDAY, May 24th, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., at said office. Stockholders are requested to meet at the same place at 3 o'clock.

WM. ESPY, President.

ap28:m3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCES relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "a further Supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1868.

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, May 12th.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and curbing of Station street, from Pennsylvania railroad to Hiland avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose.

WHEREAS, The owners of a majority in interest of the property abutting upon that portion of Station street, extending f omthe Pennsylvania Railroad to Hiland avenue, dealring to avail themselves of the privileges contained in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, have presented their petition to the Councils of the said city, expressing such desire; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Station street, from Pennsylvania railroad to Hiland avenue, be Graded, Paved and Curbed, and for that purpose an election for Commissioners is hereby authorized as provided in said Act, and the supplements thereto, and E. C. Negley, Robt. McAdams and David K. Kuhn, are hereby appointed officers to hold the election, and all the provisions of the said Act, and the supplements thereto shall be, and are hereby applied to said station street improvement, changing the same so far as to make them conform to said improvement.

SEC. 2. That any ordinances or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as said Act affects this ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Mountain street from Allequippa street to Mohawk street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Mountain street from Allequippa street to Mohawk street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Mountain street, from Allequippa street to Mohawk street, in accordance with a plan approved by Councils.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Locust street, from Robinson street to Wayne street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Locust street, from Robinson street to Wayne street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Locust street, from Robinson street to Wayne street, in accordance with a plan approved by Councils.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Fisk street from Penn avenue to Butler street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Fisk street, from Penn avenue to Butler street, for the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the name of Spahr street and ——— street to Cowan avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, that it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Spahr street and ——— street, (now unnamed and being a continuation of Spahr street, and in the Ninth Ward,) from Centre avenue to Centre avenue, be and are hereby changed to College avenue.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—To vacate a portion of Locust street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of Locust street, lying on the north side thereof and adjoining the property of Daniel Kinzer and running back from Marion street 64 twardly to the line of property of Mr. McCulloch, and north of a line which if extended would make the eastern line of Locust street, may be continued and uniform line from Van Braam to Marion street, and be and the same is hereby vacated.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Lookout street, from Sidney street to Wyandotte street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Lookout street, from Sidney street to Wyandotte street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Lookout street, from Sidney street to Wyandotte street, in accordance with a plan approved by Councils, as laid out by H. M. Brashear, Esq., of Mount Washington.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Wyandotte street, from Sidney street to Wallace street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Wyandotte street, from Sidney street to Wallace street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Wyandotte street, from Sidney street to Wallace street, in accordance with a plan approved by Councils, as laid out by H. M. Brashear, Esq., of Mount Washington.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the opening of Edgerton avenue from Edgerton avenue to Frankstown avenue.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Edgerton avenue from Edgerton avenue to Frankstown avenue, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Edgerton avenue, from Edgerton avenue to Frankstown avenue to the width of forty feet, by the cent

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

It is stated at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, that during the last fiscal year over four thousand five hundred persons paid special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco—a large increase over former years.

The reduction of the public debt, during the month of April, to the extent of over two millions of dollars, shows the balance in the national treasury to be on the right side. The statements will grow better from month to month.

The Indian Commissioners propose to devote their attention to the Sioux, principally, their hope being that they will prevent all purposes now manifested on the part of the Indians to give trouble along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Brichland, the escaped convict, has been rearrested,—he having been concealed in a barn, near Collier's Station, in West Virginia. He admits having been furnished with a knife, during his trial. His escape was hardly more remarkable than his re-arrest.

Another battle has been fought with the Modocs, resulting in the killing of nineteen on one side, and the wounding of twenty-three, but no tidings as to the effect upon the Modocs. This proves, at least, that the Indians have not fled, and that they are desperately defending themselves.

The Kansas Legislature have had a somewhat difficult time in getting a Senator in Congress, of average purity and ability. We suggest to them, seriously, that if they will elect Josiah Copley Esq., who years ago left this city and settled in Kansas, they will have an honest man, and an able and upright Senator.

Our agents and readers in the rural districts can greatly serve the public good, at this time, by sending us a few lines on the condition and prospects of the crops, farm work, &c. We desire reliable information on these subjects, and shall be pleased to receive and print it. Communications should, however, be short and to the point.

The report that ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for this country shows how decided is the movement, among the poorer classes, toward this country. The oppression that is put upon the laboring classes in England is the great cause of this wide-spread emigration. All hope is taken from them at home, therefore they turn their faces hopefully to the great country of the West.

General Garfield, of Ohio, does not find his course in regard to the back pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated it would be. One letter calls for another—he being quite unable to so explain the entire case as to satisfy his constituents. It is not quite so philosophical as some we think of. They know that their course on that question will seal their political career, and so take the money on the principle of making hay while the sun shines.

The Department of the Interior declined to advertise proposals for Indian supplies in this city, on the ground that these proposals were already advertised in cities from which bids were likely to be received. The bids published show that in cities where the largest amount of money was expended for advertising, not a bid was received—while Pittsburgh dealers have secured a share of one contract and may get others. Thus wisdom rules the hour at the Interior Department.

The battle with the Modocs, of which we gave full particulars yesterday, proves that the savages are in force among the lava beds, and determined upon desperate resistance, and that their position is stronger than was generally supposed before. They cannot be taken by direct attack, except at a fearful loss of life, but may be killed off by shells. Comparatively little is really known as to the effect of the attack upon them, the presumption being that the only effective work was done by shells. The outlook of this Modoc war is anything but encouraging.

In order to accommodate our numerous advertisers, and at the same time not infringe upon the news department of the GAZETTE, we have been compelled to use a smaller sized type for the editorial and news matter. This arrangement allows more space to be devoted to advertisements, and will not in the least reduce the quantity of general news given. Thus, although probably not quite so much space may sometimes be occupied by miscellaneous matter, the paper will contain fully as much, or even more, than formerly, on account of the smaller type used.

Treasurer Spinner declines to furnish the names of Congressmen who desire to remain in public life, and who have refused their "back pay." In a letter to the editor of the Rock Island (Illinois) *Argus* conveying this refusal, Mr. Spinner adds:

"I have no objection to stating, for your information, the amount of back pay that has been returned to the Treasury, which is, to this date, $77,757 77; but, as a considerable portion of this amount has been returned by Senators and members who have requested that no publicity be given to the matter, I do not feel at liberty to furnish their names."

The severity of the winter and spring has made fright fearful in the young nurseries of the fruit growing region of Michigan, on which the northwest depends for its apples, peaches and smaller fruits. A correspondent at Battle Creek notes the fact that a large nurseryman in that place is now cutting down at the ground 60,000 young nursery apple trees, which the cold weather last winter froze and killed to the ground. The roots are not killed, and they will grow up again. The ruins his trade in apple-trees this year, and the same is true generally in other parts of the State as to fruit raisers. The old apple trees are not killed to any extent.

Japanese credit stands high in European money markets considering that it is but a few years since Japan was regarded as outside the pale of civilization, and her people outlaws or pirates. Information has been received at Washington by the Japanese Legation of the successful negotiation in London of a loan of ten millions of dollars for the Japanese Government. The negotiation was conducted by General G. B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, and M. Joshide, Japanese Minister of Finance. The rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent. Offers were made to loan two millions more, but the Commissioners were not authorized to exceed the above amount.

The death of James Brooks will be received with regret, particularly in view of the troubles that gathered about his closing days. He was a high-toned gentleman, an elegant speaker, and his writings were possessed of more than ordinary merit. His career in life has been a highly honorable one, and had he lived, he doubtless would have given greater proof of his ability to deal with public issues than ever before. We say this, particularly, in view of his expressions in defending himself from the charges that were brought against him on the Credit Mobilier account. Amiable, cultivated, gentlemanly, he rose above the average politician—and we attribute to his sensitiveness at the imputations upon his honor, his rapid decline and death.

Many people are under erroneous impressions concerning the amount of the colored population of Pennsylvania and other States, and also concerning the growth of such population. The tables of the census can alone be relied upon to give correct ideas on the subject. We find that the total number of inhabitants in Pennsylvania, in 1870, was 3,521,951, and of these only 65,294 were of the colored race. While the total population was increased between 1860 and 1870 by 615,736, the increase of the colored race was only 8,345; in many counties they decreased considerably. Between 1840 and 1870 the total population of the State was more than doubled. But the colored inhabitants only increased in that period from 47,854 to 65,294, or 17,450.

The Treasury Department has given to the public the correspondence in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It proves nothing that was not already known,—that they were held liable to the Government for the violation of Custom laws, and that on withdrawing their plea of innocency, and paying $271,000, they were released from prosecution. Of the sum paid, one half goes to the Government, one fourth to the informer, and the balance to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, at New York. The New York papers are criticising severely the law, which thus puts a premium on dishonesty among prominent officials. In almost every view of the case, the officers of Custom at New York should be prevented from receiving a share in such seizures.

From information received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we learn that the public land in the United States not yet surveyed amounts to 1,251,683 acres, and that the Surveyor General will commence new surveys in nearly all the Territories early in July, at which time the appropriations for that purpose become available. Settlements under the preemption and homestead laws are occurring quite rapidly, and it is anticipated that during the present spring months the immigration to the United States will give an impetus to the workings of the land laws, and increase the duties of all officers under it. Several important modifications of the land laws were brought before the last Congress, all of which were favorably reported upon by the committees, but failed for want of time for Congress to act upon them. The bill consolidating the pre-emption law with the homestead law passed both houses, but not in time to receive the President's signature.

The opening of the Hoosac tunnel through the mountains of western Massachusetts is near at hand, and by the consolidation of railroad interests resulting from it, Boston looks for a greater share than it has ever enjoyed of the western trade. The American Atheneum expects to become a grand depot, through railroads, harbor, and dock improvements, and arrangements for the rapid transhipment of goods. New avenues are even now needed for the rapidly increasing Western trade of the city. Four Western connecting lines are projected, and connection with Oswego is proposed to secure the lake trade. Chicago will be brought within 924 miles of Boston, while it is 1,018 miles from New York. The difference in favor of New York to Oswego, is 22¼ miles, but Boston is 200 miles nearer Europe. Now Boston gets the siftings of the Western trade, but hopes soon to get the bulk of it, and to make producers seek the New England market.

The Stokes case makes its daily appearance in the New York dispatches. The wall of defence which his counsel has constructed between him and the gallows covers ten thousand pages of writs of error, writs of *certiorari*, and records in judgment. On Wednesday last the judges before whom the motion for a new trial is being argued, sustained the motion of the District Attorney to strike out certain matter from the assignment of error. The meaning of this is that the prisoner has lost another important point, upon which his counsel had confidently relied to strengthen the application for a new trial. Argument is now proceeding on the motion for a new trial on its own merits. The stubbornness with which this case has been contested is almost without parallel on our criminal record, but the opinion is prevalent in legal circles in New York it will not save Stokes from his impending doom. After Gov. Dix's decision in the Foster case, the ear-hook murderer, no hopes are entertained of Executive clemency.

The Penny Postal Card system, while welcomed as a step toward cheap postage, is received with only qualified favor in several respects. In England, several slander suits have grown out of their use,—the public character of the card affording special facility for circulating libelous writing under the pretenses of forwarding it to the person directly interested. This aside,—and the question is very pertinently asked, if the Government can afford to furnish the card, and carry it, for one cent, why can it not carry an envelope and letter of half an ounce weight for the same sum? To our mind, the question will be hard to answer. It is also intimated that the postal cards will be largely applied to unlooked for uses. Several business houses at the East, have each ordered several millions of these cards, and while it is not known just what use they will be put to, it is suspected that they are wanted for advertising purposes. The new system may be regarded as experimental, merely. If successful, penny postage on letters will follow.

We hope our city detectives will put forth their best efforts to secure the arrest of the parties who outraged and murdered the little girl at Saltsburg. It is nearly impossible to speak with calmness or moderation of this atrocious crime; nor will we be at all sorry should Lynch law be dealt out to the men who perpetrated the crime. From various parts of the country, we have the record of such outrages, leading to the belief that the particular crime referred to is on the increase. It is so barbarous and brutal, and involves so much evil-heartedness on the part of the perpetrators, that ordinary modes of punishment are apparently very feeble and fail to meet the emergency. Yet we cannot advise the people to be brutal because others have been. Still, the swift taking of the lives of such persons, by the ordinary mode, and by a community of citizens will not be apt to be resented. Should these men, however, fall into the hands of officers of the law, we hope no technicalities will be allowed to come in the way of their swift trial and punishment. This world is no place for human hyenas, such as these men unquestionably are.

The terrible defeat, sustained by our troops operating against the Modocs among the lava beds, is likely to lead to an entire change in the method of dealing with the Indians in time of war. Experienced Indian fighters,—persons who have an accurate knowledge of the habits of Indians, and who will avail themselves of their methods of fighting—large numbers of these have offered their services, and it is intimated that Sherman is inclined to accept the offer. The difficulty with regular troops is, that they are accustomed to move, at word of command, in conformity with a system of tactics laid down in the books, and hence are peculiarly liable to be cut off by Indians, looking behind the masses of lava. It is proposed to use the troops to surround the lava beds, thus to prevent the escape of the Indians, while the others ferret them out and kill them. This certainly is a much better plan than that of exposing our troops to a murderous fire where they cannot defend themselves. While the subject is fresh, we submit the question why are Indians furnished with so murderous weapons as Spencer rifles? Do they need them to rapidly kill game?

The Japanese Ambassadors received a piece of remarkably good advice at Berlin on their arrival in that city from St. Petersburg. The embassy had an interview, so the cable story runs, was with an eminent German professor of jurisprudence as to the propriety of establishing Christianity as the state religion in Japan. Such measures are settled in that country by a decree from the Mikado; there is no process of individual conversion, it is done by wholesale, as a matter of state policy, and the embassy had seen enough American and European civilization to demonstrate in their minds the superiority of the Christian system as a means of national advancement; but the German professor dissuaded them from entertaining their project. He argued from facts in the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by government, that it is only vital when it grows up among and from a people, and that it should be encouraged rather than enforced. As a consequence he advised the Japanese to grant full religious liberty. The ambassadors are reported to have expressed satisfaction with this excellent advice.

It is now quite certain that the New York *World* will not be able to secure a following within the ranks of its own party, to say nothing of its chances to gain recruits from Republican ranks. Its party papers, even in States where free trade might be made a popular issue, object that the time has not yet come for its presentation as a party issue. Others denounce the policy outright, and affirm that whatever abstract themes they may have on the subject, the condition of the national debt utterly precludes the idea of abandoning the tariff. This is the great fact which troubles the philosophers of free trade. The attempt is occasionally made to represent England as an absolute free trader, and yet able to manage a debt of nearly $4,000,000,000. Yet she has a custom revenue of $110,000,000 a year. But the list of her sources of revenue shows that a very large proportion of her yearly income is derived from sources which are prohibited by popular sentiment in this country. Thus from excise, she derives 180,500,000; stamps, $47,720,000; incomes $30,000,000. Thus there are items of direct taxation which, if now levied in this country, would cost the party doing it, its power. Even during the war there was considerable restiveness over the income tax; and as soon as the war was ended, the demand for its repeal became imperative and loud. Thus England, in the direct matter of statistics, affords no parallel for this country. We are pleased to notice that even in the west, the farmers are on their guard against this new movement. In this State, Democratic journals denounce it, and generally it is destined to prove a failure. Even where persons sincerely believe in free trade, they are not generally willing to become a tail for the Democratic kite. The *World* will be compelled to try some other theory.

On the twentieth of May, the new internal revenue law will go into effect. The office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor will expire on that day, and the duties attaching to them will be performed by the collectors of the several districts. Duties must be paid by the purchaser of stamps, and this without the personal notification. Where the duties of the Collector demand it, he is permitted to have an Assistant, to be paid out of the commissions received. It is at just this point that some danger is feared. Scores of the revenue assessors, whose lease of official life is cut short, have made application to Secretary Richardson to be appointed to position as Assistant Collectors under the the new law. The Secretary, however, justly holds that such action on his part would be but an evasion of the law, and would perpetuate the very evils for the eradication of which the act was passed. As we have already intimated, the appointment of Assistant Collectors will, in some cases, be necessary; and, when such action shall prove to be required, it will be eminently proper that the ex Collectors, who are fitted by experience for the position, shall be appointed. But the country will recognize the justice of the position taken by Secretary Richardson, and the most of the applicants for new places will be forced to withdraw their claims.

The feeling prevailing, especially in the rural districts against the Congressmen who voted for, dodged, or in any way contributed to the salary plunder, is shown by the fact that General Garfield has felt himself compelled to address a three column letter of explanation to his constituents of the Nineteenth Ohio district. The General is one of the foremost men of his State, has hitherto had the unbounded confidence of his constituents, and was in a fair way to reach the United States Senate, when he was halted by Ben Butler's scheme. He was severely censured by a recent Republican Convention held in Warren, Trumbull county, and called on to "resign forthwith" his office as representative in Congress. After putting the best face possible on his vote, and explaining that he was opposed to the increase until it was incorporated in the appropriation, when he had to vote for it to save an extra session, General Garfield in his letter to his constituents, says:

"Were I to follow my own inclinations merely, I would at once abandon a position so difficult to fill acceptably, and which the assaults of calumny have rendered on so many accounts undesirable. But the charge on which the demand of the Warren Convention is based is an injustice to which I cannot assent. The principle on which it is made rises above any merely personal consideration. If I ought to resign for casting this vote, every elective officer should resign whenever any of his official acts, done in good faith, are strongly disapproved by those who elected him. If the delegates believe the retroactive salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did. I do not consent to the logic that leads to such a conclusion."

In conclusion he appeals from the rash action of the Warren Convention to the more deliberate judgment of his constituents.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.

We received, a day or two since, a private letter, criticising very earnestly a remark of ours, to the effect that the "people have the right, and will use their own choice as to the manner in which they will avail themselves of the fruits of their labors." This remark, which is spoken of as "novel," is contained in an editorial which, while it admits the importance of manufactories and dense populations in the agricultural sections of the country, argues that the true producer and consumer near to each other, thus solving, in part, the problem of freights,—suggests that time will be needed to realize this very important idea. Also, that pending this necessary lapse of time, the railroads should do their best to accommodate agriculturalists. We instanced the Illinois Central as the offending railroad, thus intimating that our references were to local freights, and for short distances, and did not refer to the transportation of the products of the great West to our seaboard cities. We have so frequently stated the elementary principles involved, that we had the temerity to think that we could treat a subject more broadly, and not need to refer constantly to well-settled, fundamental laws, in relation to trade. Yet our correspondent sends us a brief item, showing that Joliet, Illinois, has an iron and steel works—the implication being that we ought to be convinced that what Joliet has done, other western towns can do. Now it so happens that several months ago, we mentioned, editorially, what our correspondent does not seem to know, that Joliet had offered and paid a large premium to have those works established there, and we urged that other western towns follow the example, as the gathering of large populations, and the development of man. ufactories provided home markets for produce, thus contributing to the general prosperity. In order, however, to save ourselves further trouble in this direction, we will briefly state our understanding, as to certain elemental principles, bearing on this question of transportation.

1. We fully and unequivocally believe that the nearer the producer and consumer are brought to each other, the better and more profitable it is for both parties. It would be absurd for a Pennsylvania journal to believe any thing else. Our entire theory of protection to home industry is based on this fundamental law. Protection means the development of manufactures, the concentration of population, the consumption of home products, both agricultural and manufactured. It is intended to prevent the transportation of raw material over three thousand miles of ocean, and the importation, at increased expense, of the manufactured article. More than this, we believe the time is coming when the Great West will be as much interested in this doctrine as we are now. The principle is of universal application. Hence, when western towns manufacture their iron, and construct their agricultural machinery, they will find it to their interest to sell their corn, rye, and other productions of the farm at home. And the sooner this is done, the more rapid their advance in prosperity.

2. We readily admit that the more compact the material that must be freighted to a market, the greater the relative profit. Thus if corn is transformed into pork, and hay into beef, it will cost relatively less to send it to market. We will even go farther, and admit that wheat and rye, potatoes and even pork and beef may be transformed into mowing machines, reapers, ploughs and cultivators, by being used to feed the men who mine ore, smelt it into iron, and manufacture the iron into useful shapes. In either case, the principle is the same. To admit this, is about equivalent to the admission that white is white. The only question involved would be, whether if this course were generally adopted the profit on pork and beef might not eventually compare closely with that of grain. Still, this does not impair the theoretical correctness of the above proposition.

3. We fully believe that there is a limit to the profitable transportation of any article of production. Where it costs a dollar to get a dollar's worth of corn, wheat, rye, pork, beef or anything else to market, it cannot be transported profitably. This is also a self-evident proposition. It does not matter whether this transportation extends over one hundred or one thousand miles of territory, the principle is the same. Having said this much, we hope we will be understood when we also submit a few other self-evident propositions.

We submit that to develop manufactures, concentrate dense populations, or in any way to realize the condition of producer and consumer, contiguous to each other in the West, requires *time*. Deposits of ore must be searched out, capital developed, or wealth as a basis for gathering capital, before large towns or industries can be built up. We are perfectly willing to say to the people, "Go West—build towns, develop industries,"—but we know that this will be done in conformity with certain well-known laws. Let it be seen that employment can be had, or that capital can be well invested, and the desired result is sure to follow. If other Western towns will do as Joliet did, they may have the same advantages, provided they are located favorably for manufactures. But as a rule, towns and cities will *grow*, and growth requires time.

We also submit that any or all of these things have nothing whatever to do with the rate that shall be charged by railroads. We mean by this, the justness of certain charges. Railroads are chartered institutions, having for their object the earning of a fair revenue on the capital invested, but chiefly the convenience of the people. They have a perfect right to so adapt their charges as to realize a fair net income. Where the business is relatively small, the rates for freight and passengers are usually relatively high; but where the business of the railroad is up to its average capacity, it is not difficult to know what a fair charge is. Our correspondent admits that corn is being transported from the west at a cent a ton per mile. At this rate, a ton of corn can be taken from Omaha to New York for fourteen dollars, the distance being one thousand four hundred miles,—and this would be forty three cents per bushel. Corn was quoted, yesterday, in New York, at seventy-one cents per bushel,—thus leaving a margin of twenty-eight cents on each bushel for the producer, if we do not count commissions and the like. But this is an extreme case,—and we only refer to it because of our correspondent selecting it for an example. Our views, all along have been, and now are, that it is the duty of the railroads to co-operate with the people, in developing wealth, and concentrating population. But the road we instanced,—the Illinois Central,—undeniably robs the farmers, by its extortionate charges.

We will add that agricultural productions should seek their nearest market, and we believe, where proper facilities are afforded, they will do this. The anxiety of the great West for water communication with the seaboard has been developed by the fact that they could not get their productions even to Chicago, except at a ruinous sacrifice. We have not examined the subject in detail, from original information, but the Committee of Commerce reported to Congress, at near the close of its recent session, that the cereals of the far West can, by a system of canals, be moved to the seaboard, and thence by sea to England, at from twenty-eight to thirty cents per bushel. The overabundance of supply in a given market we regard as a simple incident of trade that will regulate itself, from time to time. To-morrow we may consider more closely the duties of railroads, in fostering the growth and convenience of the West.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

One of the anomalies of English politics may be seen by comparing two items of recent parliamentary action. An attempt to pass the Irish University Bill, which merely changed the educational system in that country to an insignificant extent was met with intense prejudice, and defeated by a vote that drove the ministry to a resignation of power. Just now, a bill is nearly through Parliament, and is meeting with no organized opposition, which dissolves the greatest trading and governing corporation known to history. The bill is merely entitled "a bill for the redemption of the dividend of the East India company," but the last clause of the bill dissolves the company itself. The stock is to be redeemed by the close of April, 1874, at the rate of £200 sterling for £100 of stock. The dissolution of the company will take place on the first of June, 1874. Thus will pass out of existence a corporation, which has existed for three centuries, and which during its prosperity, received and dispensed princely revenues in a lavish manner.

The organization of the East India Company was one of the results of the war waged against England by Philip II. of Spain, which closed her sources of supply for Indian goods. This was so sensibly felt, that despite the Pope's bull, which held the Indian trade sacred to Portugal, a company of London merchants was formed, September 22, 1589, with a capital of £30,133, and were chartered December 31, 1600, by Queen Elizabeth, under the title of the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies." This charter was in force for fifteen years. It empowered the company to elect a governor, twenty-four directors, to inflict punishment, and in various ways to exercise government, subject to the laws of Great Britain. Its first expedition sailed from Torbay, in 1601, and landed at Atcheen, Sumatra, now noted as the centre of war against the Dutch. In 1612, Captain Beal obtained from the Court at Delhi the privilege of establishing a factory at Surat, the chief city of the British in India until they were established at Bombay. Commercially, the affairs of the Company prospered. In 1613 the stock was united, and it rose in value to 203 per cent. and in 1615 the stock was increased £1,629,040. In 1655, Cromwell sought to make trade with the Indies free, but the next year was induced to renew the company's charter. In 1667-68 the tea trade was opened, and long continued the chief source of income; in 1668 a factory was established on the banks of Hoogly, and became the foundation of the city of Calcutta. From this period, for a time, its affairs were under a cloud, and the company unpopular. In 1698 a new company was chartered, in return for a loan to the State of £2,000,000; but in 1702 it united with the old company, and in return for a further loan of £1,200,000, the charter of the consolidated companies was extended to 1726, and thereafter until a notice of three years was served upon them, and their loan repaid. In 1744 the company secured an extension of its charter till 1780 by loaning the State £1,000,000. The system of territorial acquisition began in 1749 by expelling, and then protecting the rajah of Tanjore. In 1757 the nabob of Bengal was deposed and his provinces seized; in 1792, Tippoo Sahib was compelled to give up his territory and £3,500,000 in bullion. In a series of wars Hindostan and outlying provinces were acquired. Not to continue details, the affairs of the company were taken more closely in hand during Pitt's ministry,—its principal officials being made appointees of the Crown.

In 1833 a new charter was granted, which, among other things, contained the provision for winding up the affairs of the company, which is now being put in force. They required that all the property, real and personal, of the company should, in April, 1834, be vested in the Crown, and managed in trust by the company for the Crown; the stockholders were guaranteed by the Government an annual dividend of 10½ per cent. on their stock. Of the treasure of the company, valued in 1834 at £21,103,000, £2,069,000 was formed into a sinking fund, with which, in 1874, to buy out the stockholders at £200 for every £100 of stock. This is the arrangement which is now being given effect by the bill pending before Parliament. The bill is in charge of Messrs. Grant Duff and Ayrton, and, while not a government measure, is the sense of having been proposed by the Ministry, it is nevertheless more important, in its prospective results, than any bill that has been before Parliament during the Gladstone Ministry. Its effect is to extinguish the stock of the company, and thus turn over to the Government the entire revenue of that important country, now an appanage of the Crown.

The political administration of British India, and even its material growth, have many elements of romance. Prior to the advent of the English, it was the centre of barbaric splendor, of untold wealth in gold and precious stones, while its people worshipped under forms of religion which are claimed to be the most ancient among men. The people comprise a tawny race, divided into classes by their religion. The Parsees are keen and shrewd as traders, and others are kind, affectionate and gentle, still others are proverbially cruel and treacherous. Much of India was really conquered for the English by native Sepoy soldiers, but these by a slight violation of their caste rules were precipitated into rebellion, which would have ended the history of the company had not the crown sent troops to its aid. As it was, rich districts and populous cities were thoroughly subdued, and the power of the conqueror was more firmly established than ever. The government of India was long regarded as corrupt, and some of the most famous trials known in England were the outgrowth of improper money making in office.

While it is true that the rebellion of 1857 broke the power of the company, the reflection arises, would our Government have the nerve and the purity to annul a great corporation like this, possessed of great and divers powers? While it is true that the ascendancy of the Government was gradual, beginning in the curtailment of one power only, and lapping off privilege after privilege, till now nothing remains to the company but its stock, and this is to be bought up at double price, yet even here is a lesson for us. How many of our great corporations gradually secure the enlargement of their privileges and the gradual consolidation of their power? The lesson of this Indian experience, on the part of England, is, let the Government control thoroughly the corporations it may charter, that eventually it may take them entirely in hand, annulling powers which at best should exist only for a term of years.

SERRANO'S FAILURE.

Those who have attentively followed the history of Marshal Serrano, as one of Queen Isabella's courtiers, as Prim's coadjutor in promoting insurrection against the Queen, Prime Minister and Counselor of Amadeus, as an enemy to the King, and finally to his elevation to a ministerial position in the Republican Government, will not be surprised at his effort to overthrow the authority of the executive, and have himself proclaimed Dictator. He is a self-seeking demagogue, a man of small ability, of unprincipled character, and of boundless self-conceit. While Prim lived, he was constrained to quietness and order, by the superior force of Prim's character. On the death of the prime mover in the great rebellion, Serrano attempted to control the new King, and succeeded for a time. When Amadeus refused longer to be controlled by him, and gave the leadership to Zorilla, Serrano withdrew from court, his wife even refusing to be present at the christening of the young child of the King. Pending the difficulty between Amadeus and his Cabinet relative to the military, Serrano intrigued for restoration to power, but named conditions which so disgusted the King that he preferred abdication to compliance.

When at the latest reconstruction of the Republican cabinet, Serrano was admitted to a place among the ministry, the fear was inspired that he would foment disturbance, in order to promote his selfish purposes. His history and character did not contribute to the belief, however, that he would resort to force to accomplish his ends; and the issue proves that he miscalculated in doing so. He had not enough force of character for an emergency of so grave a nature, and the result was a ridiculous failure. A bull ring, filled with armed volunteers, comprised his demonstration; their surrender, at the sight of a few mitrailleuses, ended the movement, and compelled Serrano to seek safety in flight. Had Prim projected a movement for the overthrow of a government, or party, he would have developed more decision and purpose. Certainly he would not have committed himself to such an enterprise without first counting the cost, and preparing for every emergency. It required Serrano to commit a few volunteers to such a movement, while he skulked around, prepared for flight in the event of failure.

The energy developed by the Government has in it a basis of hope for the future of the Republic. While men like Serrano may possibly conspire with Carlists against the existing order of things, they will really accomplish little, so long as there is vigor and energy in central government. Yet in one phase of the recent struggle, there are reasons for apprehension, lest the Republic should be overthrown. The Committee appointed by the Cortes and the Ministry were at open war, the Committee being suppressed by force of arms. In all of this may be seen the elements of distrust, jealously and ill-feeling. Should the Ministry be strong enough to hold these adverse influences in check, till the election is over, they will, in the event of success before the people, be stronger than at any previous time, and the prospects of the Republic will be very encouraging. Should they fail to maintain their place vigorously, or should the elections be against them, the prospects will be gloomy indeed. The prospects, however, are favorable to success in both the particulars named, and we entertain the hope that the crisis will be safely passed.

While referring to this subject, we may take occasion to explain, that the hesitancy of the Great Powers in Europe, to recognize the Republic, is now understood to grow, not so much out of ill-will, as the fact that the existing government is merely provisional. The elections will be followed by the organization of a constituent Assembly, and its action will result in an established government, which can be properly recognized. It will thus be seen that very much depends on the coming election. It forms a crisis in the history of the Republic. Safely passed, and all the Serranos and Carlos in Spain will be unable to prevent its permanent establishment. Already it is taking hold on the affections of the people, as they see in it a release ment from the thraldom of poverty and wrong.

HOSPITAL OUTRAGES.

Shocking Condition of Affairs at the Cumberland County, Pa., Almshouse.

Last week the Directors of the Poor and Steward of the Cumberland county almshouse were tried at Carlisle for neglect of duty in reference to the patients sent to the county hospital during the prevalence of the small pox last winter. The former were acquitted, but the latter was found guilty. The Carlisle *Herald*, commenting editorially on the case, gives the following details:

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients during the month of September, 1872. It was put in charge of a person named Annie Hall, who was a notorious drunkard, and a drunken, profane and degraded to an extent unusual even in one of her class. This creature was permitted to remain in charge of the hospital until January.

Her practice was to retire about eight o'clock and lock up the patients in the dark, with no one to attend them during the night. The patients were in all stages of disease, many of them actually in a dying condition. In at least one instance, through hard neglect, a patient without leaving any one to attend to their wants, and they were finally found dead in this condition.

The most shocking details were given in evidence of the condition of the patients who were thus left alone, without any attendance or assistance whatever, during the night. Many of them, while in a burning fever, unable to get up, were without a drink of water during the whole nights of suffering. They were left without light, their apartments were insufficiently warmed, and, in one case, a child who had recovered from the disease died from the effects of cold.

The bill of fare for these patients was quite in keeping with the brutality and neglect they experienced from the nurse. Their breakfast was dry bread, some miserable counterfeit coffee, sweetened with brown sugar. For dinner they had soup prepared from scraps of meat and vegetables, the meat being taken out before it was sent down from the Almshouse. This was served from a pan that did duty as a wash bowl for every person in the house. This and dry bread were the only food furnished to patients of every age, from infancy up, in every possible stage of disease.

Supper consisted of dry bread, the same sort of coffee, and apple butter. Milk was furnished occasionally at breakfast to the small children. On Sunday no supper was furnished, the sick receiving no food from Sunday dinner until Monday morning. Not a single article that usually comes to the relief of a sick man was ever seen in the hospital during this entire time, except what was sent by the people of the town. This is merely a very imperfect outline of the evidence adduced on that head. Many of the details concerning the condition of the patients were of the most revolting character, and astonished all who heard them.

Two Ladies Gored by a Cow.

Mrs. Henry Tries and her daughter, residing near Blairsville, Indiana county, were terribly gored by a cow, on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Tries, aged about sixty years, had been to town for the purpose of transacting some business, and upon returning to her home, just outside of the town limits, proceeded to the barn-yard for the purpose of milking a vicious cow, when the animal turned upon her and inflicted very serious, and, probably, fatal injuries. The enraged brute gored the old lady in the face, the point of one of the horns entering her upper lip and coming out just below the left eye, tearing out her upper jaw, a portion of her nose and a part of the side of her face. She was also thrown violently to the ground and stamped upon by the animal. Miss Lilly Tries, a young lady aged eighteen years, and daughter of the former lady, rushed to the rescue of her mother, when she too was attacked by the maddened brute and gored in the leg between the hip and the knee, losing a considerable quantity of flesh and sustaining a very painful injury. The latter will probably recover, but fears are entertained that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Tries will result fatally, although surgical aid was promptly summoned.

Napoleon's Will.

The last will and testament of Napoleon III. is a singular document, charged with "Napoleonic ideas," and containing very little besides. The paper was drawn on the 24th of April, 1865—just eight years ago, when the Emperor was at the height of his power, the arbiter, master of France and the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Yet he warned his son, with much solemnity, in a striking passage of his will, that "power is a heavy burden," and he became serious in the contemplation of the difficulties encountered by a good man in attempting to do his duty. The whole tone of the exhortation to the Prince Imperial is that of a man penetrated with a sense of the instability of earthly grandeur, and not altogether certain of his own position. The Emperor was contrite for some of his sins—not for all—and firm in the belief that he had "inspired and protected" by the spirit of his illustrious uncle. But there is no Napoleon IV. to profit by fatherly counsel—only a young gentleman in private life, who shares with the ex Empress a fortune of unexpectedly moderate dimensions.

Unhorsing the Indians.

Western people so generally clamor for the extermination of the Indians that we hall with pleasure a patent for preventing war. A Kansas journal has this plan:

Why will not the Government dismount every wild man while he is on the reservation? Without a horse a pleasure would be lost to his manhood; and what courage he may have had on a fleet pony very promptly oozes out of him when he takes to the ground, wears moccasins, makes long marches, and gets his toes sore. In such plight he will not wander far from the Government, where he will be tantalize his guardians with the broken faith which, by his cunning and horsemanship, never fails to annoy the settler and retard immigration.

The chief trouble in this scheme is that the Indians who are most dreaded do not go on reservations, but keep their steeds out of the white man's reach.

Horrible Accident—Aged Man Killed.

On Monday morning last, a man named Daniel Lorey, aged 69 years, met his death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, under the following circumstances: Lorey had been in the habit of going to a coal yard every morning and conveying a bushel of coal to his home. On Monday, as usual, he started up the railroad, when, it is supposed, he was struck by an engine and drawn in under the wheels of the freight cars, and then thrown out again, a bleeding, mangled, almost unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. The wheels of the cars had passed over the right leg just above the knee and up over the left hip; the right arm was almost cut in twain, lengthwise, the flange of the car wheel having caught between the second and third fingers of the hand and running along the arm; the head was crushed flat; the tongue of the unfortunate man hung out three inches, while his brains were scattered over his clothing and along the track; the eyes protruded from their sockets and looked ready to burst.

The present temperance law of Illinois is supported by 14,432 petitioners, of whom 2,672 are ladies; while of the 9,464 petitioners for its repeal every one was a man.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Terrible Battle.

THE TROOPS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Bodies Burned by the Savages.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GILLEM.

Another Terrible Fight.

San Francisco, April 29.—A courier just arriver reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

A Reconnoissance.

Lava Beds, April 26, via San Francisco, April 29.—A reconnoissance composed of batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold, Capt. E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so of Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops, having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the Lava Beds, having meanwhile signalled the camp. No Indians could be found.

Fire From an Unseen Foe.

On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices and chasms. As usual the foe was unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross and enfilading fire. It was so exposed a position that up to the present writing (7 P. M.) only two wounded could go to camp. Six nine wounded, including Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice which was particularly open to the Modoc fire, grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety.

So soon as information was received at headquarters relative to their peril, parties of troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded. These latter are returning just now without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows! a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible the enemy conceived that some of them no longer heeded the cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming in to camp, show plainly by their demeanor the heartfelt sorrow they feel for them, But they are powerless in the matter.

Complete List of the Killed and Wounded.

A complete list of the killed and wounded is now in camp.

Killed—Captain Evan Thomas, Fourth Fourth Artillery

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 61f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 117⅛ @117¼.

The farmers, at their meeting in New York, will have before them a proposition for a national, double track, steel rail freight railway.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the chaplain appropriately referred to the death of Hon. Hugh N. McAllister. Ex Governor Curtin offered a resolution on the same subject, and a number of eulogistic addresses were delivered, after which the Convention adjourned.

How strange the coincidence, that one disaster is apt to be followed by another of a similar nature. The breaking down of the bridge at Dixon, is followed by a similar disaster at Sedalia, Missouri. Both are terrible in their suddenness, and in the number of lives that were lost.

Sir Bartle Frere does not seem to have entirely failed in his mission. He could make no impression on the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the Iman of Muscat, who really controls to a great extent, the slave trade, agrees to prohibit the business entirely. Several other sheiks, and persons in authority along the Arab coast have entered into similar arrangements. Still the most important personage of all those treated with, was the Sultan of Zanzibar, and force may be required to bring him to terms.

Henry honors have been paid to the body of Bishop McIlvaine, both in England and this country. A public funeral was given in England, at which those of exalted position in the Church of England participated. The remains reached New York in the steamship City of Baltimore on Monday, and were conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where, yesterday afternoon, public funeral services were held. No one occupied a higher position in the esteem of his countrymen than Bishop McIlvaine.

Pere Hyacinthe is doing service among what are termed the "Old Catholics" at Geneva, Switzerland. This includes those who, while claiming to be members of the Catholic Church, and to follow its formulas of worship, reject the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Father Hyacynthe goes farther than this, and fellowships freely with Protestants, claiming to be in affinity with all who sincerely worship God. The latest news from Switzerland is that he and his congregation have been excommunicated. This is bad, but we fancy it will not be found as potent in breaking up the new congregation as in the times gone by.

In another column, will be found a letter addressed to Judge Hampton, and signed by nearly all the members of the bar, appealing to him to allow his name to come before the people for election for another term. The reply of Judge Hampton is characteristically modest and high-toned. His consent will doubtless lead his friends to work energetically for his nomination, and should he be placed on the ticket, his success will be assured. No one among us commands more respect and esteem than Judge Hampton, and as President Judge of the District Court, he [illegible] contained in the statement, that he has administered the law impartially.

The Convention in the interests of the West, to be held at St. Louis on the 12th instant, promises to be a somewhat extensive affair. Forty-three members of Congress, representing in part the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, have already accepted. The committee has been appointed to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley. Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is named for President of the Conference. If it does not turn out to be a mere affair of junketing, as the programme, as partially unfolded, would seem to indicate, it may be attended with important results.

News from the exhibition sent to explore a route for the Darien Ship Canal, sets at rest all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise. The length of the canal is placed at twenty-eight miles, and the tunnel will be three miles. The entire cost is estimated at seventy million dollars. The Atrato is reported by Captain Selfridge to be a magnificent river, capable of floating the heaviest ships. Thus a grand enterprise is opened up to our people. The Suez canal cost one hundred million dollars, and as this will cost thirty million dollars less, and yet open up a traffic quite as profitable as that which passes through the Suez canal, no reason can be imagined why it should not be promptly constructed.

City charters are proverbially uncertain institutions. That for New York has in it what may prove a serious matter. It vests the corporate powers of the city in a Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Commonalty. It provides for the election of a Mayor and twenty-one Aldermen at the general State election of 1874. If specially provides that the Aldermen now in office shall hold office till the first Monday of January, 1875, but makes no provision for the retention of the Mayor in office. Out of this comes the question whether the Mayor is legislated out of office or not. The contingency of his exclusion from office is provided for in a clause which gives the President of the Board of Aldermen the right to act in his stead. The subject is exciting considerable discussion in New York.

Whatever may be the fruit prospect in this region and at the east, it is generally believed that the severity of the winter has sadly affected the crop at the west, and the northwest. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a recent letter, presents a most doleful picture of the condition of orchards after the April frosts. He says that although the great storms which swept the North western section of the Union during the winter did a vast amount of injury to trees, yet there seemed good reason to look for a fair yield of seeding peaches and apples, pears and quinces, up to the night of the 25th ult., when they were visited by a frost, which, in his own words, "made such sad havoc among the orchards in full bloom, that they looked as if the fire fiend had winged his flight through them, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he dashed along." The strawberry plants and grape vines likewise were greatly injured, and, altogether, the season promises to be so unfavorable that "it is doubtful whether it will pay the Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit-train."

The steamship "Pennsylvania," the first vessel of the new line of the American Steamship Company, left her wharf Monday morning, and proceeded on her trial trip, which will take from four to six days. The trip is not one of pleasure, but is to be devoted to testing thoroughly, the qualities of the vessel. The Company are determined that their ships shall be perfect in all respects before they put them upon the line and invite passengers to cross the ocean in them. These vessels are provided with all the newest and most approved life-saving apparatus to provide against fire and water, an angry ocean or a rock-ribbed shore. Each ship will carry ten life-boats accommodating thirty persons each, ten rafts upon each of which sixty persons can be saved, and a life-preserver for each person on board. In case of an accident all these can be used. When to these are added the fact that the officers have been selected with great care, the Philadelphia line will be the superior of every line of vessels afloat in reference to the safety of the passengers and crew. The appointments of the "Pennsylvania" are almost of a luxurious character. Not a reasonable want of a passenger has been overlooked, and those who go "down to the great deep" in this vessel will miss none of the comforts and conveniences they have at home. It gratifying to know that so noble a vessel as the "Pennsylvania," and one so carefully appointed, is to be the pioneer of the new line.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, yesterday, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, may be said to have been entirely harmonious. The business was fixed up in half an hour. The delegation is as follows: Senatorial delegates, Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, and Arthur Hobson. Representative delegates: Stephen Geyer, B. B. Coursin, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, W. H. McCleary, George W. Wilson, and R. S. Brown. This is, all things considered, a good delegation, and fairly represents the current sentiment of the party in the city and county. It is, very fortunately, uninstructed, and is, therefore, free to take such action, and to favor such candidates, as may seem wisest and best, when the State Convention meets at Harrisburg. We hope, therefore, that particular pains will be taken, by the delegation, to canvass the merits of the several candidates who may come forward for the offices to be filled, and that they will only vote for those whose nomination will give strength and reputation to the party. The affirmation is made that there is no bargain by which Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are to be made to act in concert, and with the delegation now selected for this county before us, we can well believe this to be true. We are confident that a number of gentlemen in this Convention are not to be controlled by anything but their own sense of right. We see in this an assurance of openness and candor in the consideration of claims of candidates, and such action as will most conduce to the success of the party, and its future prosperity. We elsewhere speak more fully of the importance, which, in our judgment, attaches to the character of the nominations to be made. This is the year to render the party service, and to unify all its elements, by making unobjectionable nominations. From our knowledge of the delegation selected yesterday, we believe it will seek to give effect to such ideas.

OBITUARY—JAMES L. ORR.

The cable yesterday announced the death of Hon. James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, on Monday night last, at his residence in St. Petersburg. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, from which he suffered but a short time. Mr. Orr was born in Craytonville, South Carolina, May 12, 1822, and, was therefore, within a few days of being fifty-one years old. It is but a few weeks since he left this country, to occupy the position at the Russian Court made vacant by the retirement of ex-Governor Curtin. Previous to the civil war Mr. Orr was high in the confidence of the Democratic party, but some years since allied himself with the Republicans, and was a warm supporter of General Grant in 1866 and 1872. He was a representative in Congress from South Carolina for several terms, and was the last Democrat elected Speaker of the House, which was during a part of Buchanan's administration. During the war he was a member of the Confederate Senate, but represented a strong element in opposition to the policy of Davis. After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Mr. Orr identified himself with Andrew Johnson's fortunes, and at the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, formed the South Carolina part of the dramatic spectacle of Massachusetts and South Carolina entering the Convention arm in arm. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1866 to 1867, and was elected a Circuit Judge afterward, which position he held when the President appointed him Minister to Russia. Since the war he has done good service in endeavoring to allay the bitterness of partizan conflict in his native State, in which he has been partially successful. Mr. Orr graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, and was admitted to the bar the year following. His life ever since has been a busy one, and his death, while in the meridian of his power, is a loss to the whole country.

PARTY PURIFICATION.

Rightly used, what is termed the "off year" in politics can be made to give a political party great increase of strength for the more important years, when great issues as well as important offices are at stake. Those who have observed closely cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that there is a growing restiveness among the better classes of people, at the manner in which the several parties are managed. But when, in addition to this, there are men put forward for office who are defective in moral character, and of questionable fitness for the offices they seek in other respects, there is danger that this restiveness may end in open revolt. The principles of the Republican party are of more consequence than the interests of any man in it,—but these principles should be exemplified by the nominations that are made. We are willing to admit that at times the plans of party leaders may fail, and men who are totally unfit for a given place may, by intriguerles of their own, gain position and place, when it was not intended that they should do so. In such instances, we are compelled to yield our preference and support persons who may be objectionable, because of considerations that pertain to the party itself. But when the whole drift and aim of the combinations formed is to perpetrate corrupt administrations, or to lift men of doubtful character to high position, we should not experience surprise, if the people determine to make a virtue of necessity, and vote against such nominations, with the view of thereby securing better nominations in the future.

The Republican party, in its principles and policy, is the noblest, in every sense, the country has ever possessed. From the days of the Federalists down, the tendency of all other political organizations has been to compromise with evils, on grounds of expediency. The Federalists were occupied with the questions that gathered around the Government in the formative period of its history; the Democracy speedily surrendered to slavery, and became the apologists and defenders of slavery; the Whigs were conservative to a degree. But the Republican party sprang into existence with hostility to slavery as its cardinal principle. It thus seized upon the moral sense of the nation, and carried it steadily forward, until the abolition of slavery, and the enfranchisement of the freedmen were accomplished facts. At the first, it confined itself to opposition to the extension of slavery; then, as public sentiment became educated, it advanced, until its work, as regards the destruction of this institution, was entirely accomplished.

With the war, and particularly the reconstruction issue, other and broader questions loomed up, and, true to its high, moral and patriotic sense, it defined, in language clear and bold, its position relative to such issues as arose, till to-day its declarations cover every national question, and are clearly in the interest of the growth and prosperity of the country. There never has been a pettifogging platform submitted by a Republican Convention, local or national. Its enunciation of principles have been clear and crisp, and, singular to say, have rarely been directly attacked by the enemy. Of late years the leading feature of Democratic policy has been to attempt to be more republican in its utterances than were the Republicans themselves—a compliment to the absolute correctness and popularity of Republican sentiment, for which we cordially commend our political opponents.

As regards nominations, it has, we believe, been averagely pure. We do not for a moment, think that the Democratic party would have given, as a whole, so excellent a class of nominations, as has the Republican party. When we offered Lincoln, for the Presidency, the Democracy gave us Breckinridge; as against Grant, they nominated Seymour. In minor offices the same disparity has been frequently apparent. Yet it is not to be denied, that occasionally, methods and candidates develop, that do not come up to the high standard set up by the Republican party. The impression has steadily grown, that the methods which were familiar to the Democracy, in the dark days of their history, have entered, more or less, into the Republican party. Admit that this is mere suspicion, and it yet follows that this suspicion should be dispelled by the singular openness with which nominations are made, the high character of the candidates, and the ability and fairness of the canvass. We submit that no better service can be rendered the party, than to select persons for all the offices, from the lowest to the highest, of pure character, of high purpose, and good ability. It would be a remarkable circumstance indeed, were our candidates, local and general, from one end of the State to the other, men absolutely above reproach. If no local difficulties attach to them—they are not hobbyists—such a ticket will be overwhelmingly elected, without an expensive or exciting canvass.

We are not asking something that is entirely impractical. We do not want men who are inexperienced in public life, or who are bound up in narrow schemes. There are men of the highest character, perfectly adapted, in point of intelligence, accessibility, generosity and practical experience, for every office that is to be filled. Their nomination would, in a moment, command the respect of the better element in the party, and of the better type of Democrats. The rank and file who "go with the party," would do so in any event, and the effect of this arrangement would be to secure an enthusiastic support for the ticket. It will be remembered that the effort that was made to clear away from General Hartranft the charges so freely alleged against him, was what contributed greatly to his success. As the absurdity of the charges became manifest, his chances increased for a triumphant election. Suppose our candidates be such as cannot be assailed, and who consequently will need no defense. Can we not see that their chance of success will be proportionately increased? We do not apply these remarks to any person, but refer generally to the wisdom of high-toned nominations.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Two hundred Norwegians arrived in New York on Monday, the greater number of whom are bound for Minnesota.

At Prattsville, Wis., Sunday morning, a young man named James Ray became suddenly insane and attacked two men, stabbing them fatally.

Nashua, N. H., having gone to the expense of two steam fire-engines, now discovers that the whole water supply of the city will only keep one of them going for ten minutes.

About six Congressmen among those who have turned their compensation into the Treasury have accompanied the act with requests that their names be withheld from the public.

The boiler in the cement works of Eisenbeutz, Hall & Co., in Syracuse, N. Y., exploded on Monday afternoon, killing Joseph German and injuring eight others, and demolishing a house.

Jacob Ehony, a farmer living in Peru township, Dubuque county, Iowa, was found hanging to a tree on his farm on Monday morning, having committed suicide. Family trouble is said to be the cause.

"A Presented Indian, filled to Yale College," was among the Eastern express matter which passed through Des Moines, Iowa, last Thursday, the body having been disinterred and dug up in the bluffs on the North Platte, last summer.

Said Mr. Lincoln: "With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed;" and he uttered no truer saying than this: "In this country the people are the rightful masters of Congresses and of courts."

An exemplary lady of our acquaintance who was about to send a somewhat faded black silk gown to the dyer's, had her mind changed by happening to open her prayer-book at the hymn, "Shiner, there; why will you die?" and she turned it accordingly.

A "charm doctor" died lately in Buffalo, and a horseshoe, a stuffed frog, a filbert nut and an English shilling, all folded together in cotton cloth, were found suspended about his neck. He was honest enough to believe in his own medicines, at at any rate.

Wm. McWatkins, who broke into the Wyoming (Nebraska) Postoffice, and assaulted the Postmaster, and killed Judge Wolff, who was assisting the United States Marshal to arrest him, was arrested at Kansas City last Monday night, and will be taken to Nebraska.

The second monster anchor plate for the East River Bridge, New York, was cast last week. The form is almost circular, 16x17 feet, and 3 feet thick, weighing 28 tons. It took six and a half hours for the iron to melt, after which it was run into the mould. The plate cost about $2,500.

The British Government Expedition for investigating the bed of the ocean reports new and curious discoveries. Creatures composed almost wholly of eyes have been dredged up; and crustaceans have been found in which the eyes are wholly wanting, the lifted body being supplied with wonderfully delicate claws, with which it feels his way about.

A teacher in Rockport received a note, the other day, from an indignant parent, which read: "I want you to strictly understand that you hant boss of my Children if you keep maria for ben late you will have trutl you need not talck We are Slaves lucas we hant. Wee live lun a free land adoo."

Major Shellenbarger, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Camargo branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, has returned to Denison, from Gainesville, near the Red river, and has received instructions to locate at once for a contract of ten miles of the line from Denuison. This branch road will run through Waco, Austin and San Antonio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has been reckoning up the profits of beer—to the seller. It is supplied, it says, to the saloons at $2 a keg, and the average number of glasses drawn per keg is over 100, an expert saying that when he was in business a keg was good for 105 glasses. At five cents per glass this would give $5 25 per keg, yielding a profit of $3 25.

The President has told the reporter of an Omaha newspaper why he did not make his proposed Southern trip. Here is the reason: "I expected to go, and was making arrangements for a trip, but they noised it abroad and made so much preparation that I thought it would be too much like swinging around the circle. I joined a procession of that kind once."

The St. Louis *Republican* learns that mistakes in book keeping, in the office of Major James Lindsay, Pension Agent in that city, have been discovered to the amount of twenty-two thousand dollars, and that Major Lindsay has made the amount good out of his own private funds. The errors are said to have resulted solely by reason of the incompetency of the accountants.

There is a little difficulty, just now, between England and Belgium. It has been found necessary, on the part of the latter country—the industrial and flourishing bee-hive of Europe—to station armed cruisers off Ostend, to prevent the English fishermen from encroaching on the Belgium fishing grounds. They are constantly doing this, and France and Holland have similar cause for dissatisfaction.

The bill granting sixteen sections of land to the St. Louis, Texas and Mexican Gulf Railroad, running from Sabine City, the best harbor in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Clarksville, near Red river, has passed the Texas Legislature, and will doubtless pass the Senate; also a bill granting the Texas Pacific and Trans Continental Railway further time for the completion of their road to Fort Worth. The companies are required to complete their road to Sherman and Dallas the present year, and will receive lands in lieu of the money subsidies.

The census statistics arrange women's occupations under seventy-two heads. Domestic servant head the list in point of numbers, and, strange to say, "laborers on farms" comes next. There are 97,000 seamstresses, 90,000 milliners and dressmakers and 84,000 teachers. There is a glorious army of 10,170 nurses. There are preachers, shoemakers, journalists, authors, "mechanics not specified" and only 169 "show women." But who would dream of women "steam-boiler makers, 5," bell founders, 4," "hunters and trappers, 24" Hostlers, charcoal burners and miners also figure in the list.

Speaker on Decoration Day, in Montgomery, Ala., predicted that some of those present "would live to see a reconciliation between the lately warring sections so complete and generous that the descendants of Confederate soldiers will share the governmental benefits that are extended to those of the soldiers of the Union; that all unfriendly legislation will be blotted from the statute books; that the term 'Yankee,' 'rebel,' 'traitor,' will be used in anger no more; that the swords of Southern officers, now held as trophies in Washington, will be restored to their owners to be used as heir-looms in their families, and that the ensign of the Union, somewhere upon its ample folds, will proudly bear the starry cross of the South."

PERSONAL.

Edwin Booth is forty years of age, and Edwin Adams one year younger.

Archbishop Bayley is lying quite ill at the Episcopal residence, Newark, New Jersey.

Cincinnati talks again of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, and proposes to erect it on the 10th anniversary of his death.

Rev. Mr. Ancient has accepted the call to an assistant curateship in Halifax, and now only awaits the appointment of his successor at Torrence Bay.

The Hon. C. B. Hayes has formally declined the office of Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, which was the second time tendered to him by the President.

Senator Pratt, of Indiana, says that he never drew a dollar of the $5,000 back pay, but simply took what was coming to him as compensation, and turned the balance, $4,129.60, into the Treasury.

A London letter to a Chicago paper says that Morgan, the English artist, gets $150 a week for his cartoons in Frank Leslie's, and that Nast is retained for seven years by the Harpers at the rate of $5,000 per month.

The New York *Star*, speaking of Fechter's first appearance at the Grand Opera House, says: "Down to the fourth act the Fechter version of 'Monte Cristo' is about as stupid as the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus, the revised statues, or Tilton's Life of the Modern Demosthenes."

Donald McKay, commander of the Warm Spring Indians, is the son of a Scotch settler of the same name by a woman. He is said to be an educated man, and during the rebellion was the Colonel of an Indian regiment in the Union service. He now holds a temporary commission from the Government as Captain.

Henry M. Smith, the wealthy New York banker, is building a new steam yacht, which will have accommodations for twenty passengers and a full crew, and is expected, in the summer, to make a voyage across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean. It is to cost $350,000, and a $1,700 piano is being constructed for the grand saloon.

Susan B. Anthony has written to Mrs. Myra Bradwell, offering condolences on the unfavorable termination of the latter's application to be admitted to the Bar. She is characteristically earnest in her language, saying she was in a "white heat" when she read the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and declaring her intention to pour "red hot shot" into the august body at the first opportunity. If she does not swear, it is because, like the Frenchman of story, the cause is too deep for ordinary anathematizing. Mrs. Bradwell takes the matter quite humorously, and evidently has faith in going easy.

Thirty thousand Highland pines, or Scotch firs, have been shipped from Dundee, Scotland, to this country, to be planted in the arid plains west of the Mississippi. The Highland pine is very hardy, and of rapid growth, and believed to be well suited to the peculiar country for which it is destined. Whether or not it is the best species of tree for the plains, it is generally conceded by all who have examined this vast region, which exceeds in its waste area all the occupied land of the Eastern States, that forest planting is all that is needed to restore the humidity of climate that will turn what the old geographies called the Great American Desert into a smiling garden.

A London letter to a Chicago paper says that Morgan, the English artist, gets $150 a week for his cartoons in Frank Leslie's, and that Nast is retained for seven years by the Harpers at the rate of $5,000 per month.

The New York *Star*, speaking of Fechter's first appearance at the Grand Opera House, says: "Down to the fourth act the Fechter version of 'Monte Cristo' is about as stupid as the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus, the revised statues, or Tilton's Life of the Modern Demosthenes."

Donald McKay, commander of the Warm Spring Indians, is the son of a Scotch settler of the same name by a woman. He is said to be an educated man, and during the rebellion was the Colonel of an Indian regiment in the Union service. He now holds a temporary commission from the Government as Captain.

Henry M. Smith, the wealthy New York banker, is building a new steam yacht, which will have accommodations for twenty passengers and a full crew, and is expected, in the summer, to make a voyage across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean. It is to cost $350,000, and a $1,700 piano is being constructed for the grand saloon.

Susan B. Anthony has written to Mrs. Myra Bradwell, offering condolences on the unfavorable termination of the latter's application to be admitted to the Bar. She is characteristically earnest in her language, saying she was in a "white heat" when she read the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and declaring her intention to pour "red hot shot" into the august body at the first opportunity. If she does not swear, it is because, like the Frenchman of story, the cause is too deep for ordinary anathematizing. Mrs. Bradwell takes the matter quite humorously, and evidently has faith in going easy.

Thirty thousand Highland pines, or Scotch firs, have been shipped from Dundee, Scotland, to this country, to be planted in the arid plains west of the Mississippi. The Highland pine is very hardy, and of rapid growth, and believed to be well suited to the peculiar country for which it is destined. Whether or not it is the best species of tree for the plains, it is generally conceded by all who have examined this vast region, which exceeds in its waste area all the occupied land of the Eastern States, that forest planting is all that is needed to restore the humidity of climate that will turn what the old geographies called the Great American Desert into a smiling garden.

According to a recent article in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the cost of building steamers in this country of our own iron has lately been reduced from fifteen to twenty per cent., so that the additional expense of such vessels over British ones of the same capacity is only between ten and fifteen per cent. Cases are cited to show that this difference in cost is more than made up by the superior strength of the vessels. There is no doubt that in the quality of their iron, our ship-builders have an advantage over those of England; and in view of the disasters that have lately occurred, the extra price ought to be cheerfully paid to ensure greater strength and safety.

It is a well-known fact that heretofore "marrying out" has been a sufficient ground for disownment from the Friends. At their last annual gathering, however, in Newport, R. I., this provision of the discipline was so changed that the door was left at liberty to have this sort of dealing with the Samaritan. The first to avail himself of this, at least in the State of Maine, is R. M. Jones, principal of Oak Grove Seminary, he having at the last monthly meeting in China sent in his "intentions of marriage" with Virginia Costello, of Bangor, not a member of the Society.

Strange memories of wars will hover over the royal party at Vienna. The descendant of Mahomet IV. will enter Vienna remembering how his ancestor was repulsed under its walls. The conqueror of Sedowa and the late King of Sardinia, now of Italy, will seem as Romeos at the Capulet ball. But one greater than any, than all—one who had merely to whistle, and *L'Autriche n'existe plus*—one who held Vienna in his thumb and finger, and was finally crushed by a congress in that very city—this giant among emperors sends no descendant to the merry-making. His dynasty have no longer any throne.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 807 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 807 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Unequaled for Cheapness, Durability and Strength.

All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' SODA WATER BOXES is selected from the very best materials. The Marble Boxes are of the very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Glass or Porcelain, that the syrup may never corrode. There is no copper tin sold that is equal in any way. The Boxes are made better, put together much stronger, which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus is we guarantee the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being hard, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. E. HUSTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Hayworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe28:18

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

PLATE GLASS!
And French Window Glass.
J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
88 WOOD STREET.
Estimates Furnished CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. ap25:59

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $776,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the first and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Hollanden, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ashley, Solicitor.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

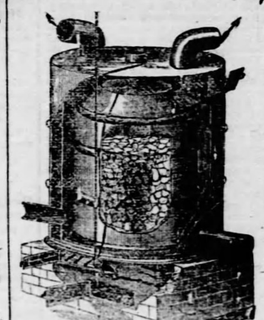
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street
ap22:35

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children's Parasols.
A splendid assortment of the above has been received and are now open and ready for inspection, embracing all the latest styles and shades, with club Sticks and Chatelaines, in great variety.
Ladies' Hats,
Misses' Hats,
Children's Hats,
NEW STYLES.
THE NEW
"FLORIDA" HATS,
A NOVELTY.
Real Balbriggan Hose,
Imported Goods in Finest Quality.
Real Hair Goods.
Curls, Frizzettes,
Finger Puffs,
Real Hair Switches, &c.
NEW GOODS, FRESH GOODS,
Opening Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
Having purchased a whole importation of superior quality and brand of
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Having a fine lustre, and heavier per cent. than trade-mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE," and is offered at extra inducements, from the lowest to finest quality.
Opened To-Day, another Fine Lot of
Spring Dress Goods
IN
Japanese Pop lins, New Stripes.
Japanese Silks.
New and Beautiful Styles Dress Goods.
Marseilles Stripes, New Colored Silks.
New Pongee Silks, New Black Silks, &c.
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS
New Linen Suits, in Latest Styles; also embroidered richly in all colors.
White Suits, Colored Suits.
Striped Suits, &c., &c., &c.
White Goods, White Piques,
Nainsooks, Swisses.
Tarletans, &c., &c.
A full and complete stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
New Percales, New Cretonnes, New Prints.
New Goods, Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Just received a large line of the above at very low prices.
Bleached Muslins—good bargains.
New Prints—good styles.
Huck and Damask Towels.
Huck and Damask Toweling.
Good Domestic Ginghams.
Good Imported Ginghams.
Tickings, shirtings, Checks, &c.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
And Mattings
A fine assortment of Floor Oil Cloths, in 3, 4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Oil Cloths, in all grades, handsome patterns, at very low prices.
Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c.
Good bargains at all times, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

AUCTION SALES.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE
ORDNANCE STORES.
Bureau of Ordnance,
Navy Department, April 26, 1873.
There will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
To the highest bidder, at 12 M.,
On THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873,
At the Naval Station,
Mound City, Illinois,
A quantity of
CANNON, PROJECTILES,
And miscellaneous articles of Ordnance, in part as follows, viz:
66 30-pdr. Parrott Rifles.
34 20-pdr. Parrott Rifles.
1 30-pdr. Dahlgren Rifle.
8 60-pdr. Dahlgren Rifles.
28 32-pdr. Cannon.
40 VII-in. Cannon.
1 VI-in Mortar.
A large quantity, about 441 tons of X-in., VIII-in., 32-pdr., 30-pdr., 20-pdr., 13-pdr., and XIII-in. mortar projectiles, also miscellaneous ordnance stores, including a lot of scrap iron.
TERMS—Terms cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days, during which time the articles must be removed from the station, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality, but it is believed, in the main, that everything offered for sale is as represented.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.
my2:mw3t

ADJOURNED TRUSTEES' SALE.—
FARM IN EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.—Wednesday, May 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in accordance with said instrument, and by order of United States District Court, and approval of Committee of Creditors, will be sold in East Deer Township, Allegheny county, the estate of Lewis Peterson, bankrupt, known as "Belmont," containing nearly 200 acres, more or less. Said property is farm land, well watered with creek. This land is made subject to a mortgage to the Dollar Savings Bank for thirty-six thousand dollars, and one two thousand dollar mortgage, and other incumbrances, which will be made known on day of sale. Terms cash.
JAMES IRWIN,
R. MILLER, JR.,
Trustees.
A. McILVAINE, Auctioneer. my11:mwfs

ASSIGNEE SALES IN BANKRUPTCY.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 17, at 11 o'clock, by order of John B. Bailey, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold at McIlvaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, all the uncollected debts due the bankrupt from any State, property sale of A. J. Ertkson, a bankrupt. Also one Buggy, one Wagon, and four Sets of Wagon harness, property sale of C. Otto Hess, a bankrupt.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

LANE & BODLEY,
Manufacturers of
SHAFTING,
Turned to U. S. Standard Gauges.
Compression Couplings
The Best and Cheapest.
PULLEYS.
We have the most complete set of Patterns in the country, of uniform weight and proportion.
HANGERS.
Ball and Socket Adjusting and Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes, the best in use.
The quality of our work is superior. Prices are low. Can fill orders at sight, or at short notice.
Catalogues sent on Application to
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John and Water streets,
my2:mw3t CINCINNATI, O.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.
Summer Homes.
Families or individuals seeking pleasant homes for the coming warm months will find the Eastern Exchange, 57 and Liberty streets, well kept, where suits of two or three rooms, or single apartments, can be secured.
From and After the 1st of May.
Every attention is given to guests. The table always well maintained.
Stabling and hostelry for those having horses and carriages, and all the appliances of a First Class Hotel. Accessible by rail—within ¼ of an hour from Union Depot.
JNO. S. McPHERSON, Proprietor.
ap19-1m:81

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Govern

HOME NEWS.

THE WAR RENEWED.

Another Encounter at Broadford Between Railroad Hands...The Contest for Possession of the Mt. Pleasant Road...Two Bridges Burned.

Exciting rumors reached the city last evening that the war between the rival railroads for the possession of the Mount Pleasant Railroad had been renewed, and that a first-class riot was on the tapis. An investigation of the statements somewhat modified the first startling rumors, but developed the fact that there had been lively times "up the road," was a renewal of hostilities.

It seems that the managers of the Connellsville Company became somewhat tired of the monotony of the situation, especially as the business interests of their patrons and of themselves were suffering. They accordingly determined to repossess themselves of the branch lately wrested from them, and with this end in view they secured a large squad of workmen to re-lay the track that had been torn up near Broadford. The laborers worked with a will, and by yesterday afternoon at three o'clock had finished their work. A locomotive belonging to the Connellsville Road had been run down to them, and they were preparing to leave, when about two hundred workmen, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, put in an appearance. The new comers were quite belligerent in their demonstrations, but in this respect were not ahead of the party of the opposite side, and a serious collision was apprehended. The Pennsylvania party soon evinced their intention by setting fire to a couple of small bridges built over the creeks recently. They accomplished their purpose by running down an oil car and saturating the wood-work of the bridges with oil, which facilitated the rapid destruction of the trestle work. The fire burned so rapidly that the locomotive of the Connellsville party, which had been standing on one bridge, narrowly escaped being destroyed.

This movement on the part of the Pennsylvania party gave them the victory, and the connection with the Connellsville road was again broken. There were manifestations of fierceness on both sides, and a hand-to-hand encounter seemed imminent, but the belligerents wisely concluded to forego the pleasure of a free use of the "shillelah" or other weapons. The latest intelligence was to the effect that peace still prevailed, although both parties were yet confronting each other.

In the meantime the Connellsville Company are pressing their case before the Supreme Court. They have filed their bill in equity, and in it allege that they still have control of the Mount Pleasant road according to the terms of the agreement between them; they claim this agreement or lease was never broken by their (Connellsville) failure to pay the interest, but that, on the other hand, the Mt. Pleasant road is indebted to them. So the case, belligerently and legally, stands at present

IN MEMORIAM.

Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Capt. Young.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held on the 30th of April, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Hon. John E. Parke, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society have learned with feelings of the deepest sorrow the sudden death of Captain John Young, Jr., one of the oldest, most valued and efficient members of this board, and one who always manifested the warmest interest in its welfare; and whereas, it is not only consistent with the feelings of confidence and esteem with which the deceased was regarded by each and every member of the board, but a binding duty we owe to his memory, to place a memorial of his usefulness and virtue upon our records:

An association of a most pleasant character for many years with the deceased, induced us to feel for him whilst living the most cherished friendship, and in his death the most heartfelt sorrow. Generous to a fault, affable and courteous in his deportment, he was the model gentleman his character stands without blot or blemish.

In all the relations of life, either in Church or State, he proved himself a man of rare and unbending integrity, conscientiously discharging every duty and trust committed to his care, wise in council, and firm in his friendship. He leaves behind him, as a parent, citizen and Christian, the best of all legacies, an unspotted reputation to be honored name.

By this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, we are most emphatically reminded of the shortness and uncertainty of life. But very few days ago and he was as likely as any of us destined to length of days, and by his sudden removal hence we humbly recognise the fact that our Heavenly Father is thus teaching us as mortals in Heaven's appointed time to make more and more diligent in working while it is day, and solemnly reminding us that the night cometh when no man can work.

Our province is mainly to speak of his connection with our Society, of the interests of Agriculture generally. From the first inception of the society, he took an active and intelligent interest in all its movements, and was found ever faithful in his attendance and watchfulness in promoting its best interests. He entered with commendable zeal into the investigation of all problems bearing upon the science upon which our Society is based, and was ever ready to make more and more diligent in working while it is day, and solemnly reminding us that the night cometh when no man can work.

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Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the sincerest of our sympathy in their sad affliction, and that the only thought that can reconcile us to their, and our loss, is that it was so ordered by a kind Father who doeth all things wisely and well.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed upon our records and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased with the hope that they may prove acceptable memorials of its lamented head.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE McCANDLESS.

On petition of George Carroll & Bro., of Erie, Pa., creditors, the firm of Armstrong & Beach, of Wheatland, Mercer county, debtors, was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

On petition of C. G. Harmon, assignee of the estate of George W. Hopkins, of Erie county, bankrupt, an order was made for a second general meeting of the creditors at Erie.

The second day of Register Ellis' application of George C. Higgins for pay for services as clerk to the estate of R. & A. C. McPherson, of Parker's Landing, bankrupts, was presented and assignee directed to pay the claim of said Higgins. On petition of the assignee of said bankrupts, Wallace Martin was appointed special Commissioner to take testimony.

On petition of certain creditors, James H. Hopkins, Esq., of this city, was appointed assignee of the estate of William Horn, of Washington county, bankrupt, in place of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, deceased.

The choice by the creditors of Amos Howard, of Mill Creek, Pa., as assignee of the estate of Wesley Hess, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, was approved.

A further argument was had in the matter of Wilmarth & Rolfe, of Erie county, bankrupts on the demurrer to the petition of Register Woodruff to show cause why the assigns elected at the first meeting of creditors should not be recognized as such, and the proceedings removed to some other Register. Judge Souther, representing certain creditors, and John H. Bailey, Esq., for the Register, appeared for demurrer, and J. M. Stoner, Esq., against the same.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

FIRE.

House Burned—Heroic Conduct of a Boy.

The residence of Mr. James Linton, of Robinson township, was burned down last Friday evening. Mr. Linton was absent in the city at the time of the fire. His oldest boy and a boy who was employed by Mr. Linton were at the barn feeding the cattle, when one of them discovered flames issuing from one of the doors of the house. The boy who was working for Mr. Linton ran to the house, and finding the other doors fastened, sprang through a window, seized three small children and safely placed them out of danger. It appears that two children were in bed and another one took a small coal pit lamp and went into a closet for the purpose of looking for some article of dress. The flame of the lamp communicated with the clothing, and the little girl in her fright, threw down the lamp and sprang into bed with the other children. The boy, whose opportune arrival saved the life of the children, is warmly commended for his noble conduct. Death had entered Mr. Linton's household only a short time before, and had taken away his wife and two children. Truly, "when sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions."

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

The Proposed New Buildings—Contracts Awarded Yesterday.

Yesterday was the day fixed by the Building Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School for opening the bids for laying the stone in the basement stories of the two main buildings and the four family buildings about to be erected on the Morganza farm. The excavation, grading and masonry and all material (except the stone, which is supplied under a separate contract) was awarded to Messrs. J. P. and R. R. Fox, of Allegheny. The work of plastering, including material work and setting in place all the window and door frames for the basements or cellars, was awarded to Mr. Daniel C. Vote, also of Allegheny. There were in all eighteen bids, which deemed the lowest and best were selected. The difference between the maximum and minimum bids was about $7,000. The successful men are said to be excellent mechanics and reliable contractors.

Daylight Thieves at Work in the Suburbs.

Mr. David Broadfoot's residence at Hammersville, West Deer township, was entered by a thief or thieves, on Wednesday afternoon, and several hundred dollars' worth of property carried off. He has made an information before the Allegheny Mayor, who has issued a warrant for a party who is described below. The property carried off consists of two $200 checks, one $150 check, and one $50 check, all on the Second National Bank of Allegheny city and payable to the order of Mr. Broadfoot; also a number of promissory notes, amounting in value to $150, about fifteen dollars' worth of silver coin, and a number of articles of wearing apparel, consisting of two pairs of pantaloons, two coats and a vest, amounting in value to about $25. The party who is supposed to have committed the act is described as follows: He was a person about five feet seven inches in height, with very black hair, and slightly gray about the temples, black moustache, dark complexioned, and described as a "keen looking little fellow," and wanting part of the fore finger of his left hand.

UNDER NEW AUSPICES.

A Thoroughly Safe Produce Commission House—New Life at an Old Stand.

The old-time Produce Commission House, No. 201 Liberty street, which has been so long presided over by Messrs. Woodworth & Davidson, has undergone a transformation in this respect recently, and will hereafter be under the sole management of Mr. O. H. Woodworth, who has purchased the interest of his former partner. Under its new management the old house seems to have renewed its youth, and the enterprise and new life manifested by Mr. Woodworth, give promise that the old stand will be even more popular in the future than ever before. The gentleman thoroughly understands every detail of the trade, and "on the street" is noted for his judgment in reference to the market and his uniformly safe calculations. He watches every turn in affairs closely, and from his extensive experience is enabled to approximate the market with unusual exactitude. Mr. Woodworth, withal, has obtained a high reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and no reasonable patron has ever had or will ever have cause to complain of the manner in which business entrusted to him, is disposed of. Our farmer friends who have produce to sell would do well to refer to his market report published in to-day's paper, and then send their merchandise to him for sale. They will find his terms reasonable, and his returns prompt, his facilities first-class, himself in every way reliable. Remember number, 201 Liberty street.

A First-Class Music Store.

In the purchase of an article which is required for temporary use, no great caution is needed to be observed, but in the selection of an article or instrument which is to last for years, close inspection and reflection should be exercised. A piano, an organ or a melodeon, being an instrument intended for permanent use, should be carefully selected, and the character of the house should be made a matter of the greatest importance. But, with pleasure, we can say to our readers that the establishment of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., located at No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City, is one that meets the full measure of what such a house should be; Messrs. Leighner & Co. being second none in their reputation for honor, honesty and fair-dealing, purchasers can fully and implicitly rely on their views and representations, while the quality, style and finish of their instruments is unsurpassed. They have a large assortment ranging in price from fifty dollars to five hundred, which they will sell on monthly payments or on such other terms as may suit purchasers, thus enabling any one of ordinary means to become the possessor of an elegant piano or organ without feeling the expense. Give them a call at 131 Federal street, where you will receive courteous attention, and entire satisfaction in your purchases.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

How the Liquor Traffic is Carried on in North Fayette Township.

Mrs. Ella Gillespie yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and made three informations against Frank Carrigan, charging him with violations of the liquor laws. She alleges that he sells liquor on Sunday, also that he sells to minors, and that he does this all without any license to sell liquor. She stated that she was led to make the informations from the fact that her son, aged only nineteen years, has become a habitual drunkard through the machinations of this man, who induced him to drink and sold him liquor. She further stated that before he knew this man Carrigan he was a steady and hard-working boy, and now, through his wiles he has became unmanageable, causing her much sorrow and trouble. The parties all reside in North Fayette township. Warrants issued.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Market, between Avenues A and B. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of heavy wagons, "Studebaker" and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished and cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

A Little Boy Dangerously Injured in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a little six year old son of Mr. Rohby, residing in Allegheny, was playing on the platform of the West Penn Road, Chestnut and Sandusky streets, rushing in empty lumber barrel backwards and for wards. In going backwards he went too near the edge of the platform and fell over, about six feet to the track. The barrel followed and the edge of it struck the child on the head, fracturing the skull and inflicting it is feared fatal injuries. The lad was picked up and carried to Walter's drug store, when Dr. Easton was called in and attended to the wounds. He was taken to his home.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:tyW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

PERSONAL.

THE estate of the late Countess Guiccioli is estimated at nearly $150,000 per annum.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has created the old Catholic leader Professor Von Schulton a Privy Councillor.

THE Rev. W. H. Milburn, known to lecture audiences as the "blind preacher," is reported to have obtained a divorce from his wife.

THE MUSE will not be unrepresented at the Vienna Exposition. Miss Christina Rossetti will attend it, and so will Mr. Joaquin Miller.

THE maiden name of the Empress of Morocco was Emily Keene, but her origin English, and the residence of her sponsors in baptism Rock Island, Ill.

SECRETARY of the Commonwealth Quay has appointed Mrs. Jennie E. Willard, of Beaver county, as temporary clerk to transcribe the laws of 1872.

THE "Byron secret" is out at last. He actually had a wife at the time of his marriage to Miss Milbank. Alas! who would have imagined such a thing of the sainted poet?

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S family carriage, imported from Europe by him, has been sent to a shop in Staunton, Virginia, from Charlottesville, where it is owned, to be repaired.

THE faculty of the University of Kentucky have vetoed the selection of ex-President Andrew Johnson as commencement orator, and the students have vowed to listen to no one else.

MR. SWINBURNE begins a recent poem, addressed to a dead king, with rather an abrupt line—as follows:

"Go down to hell. This end is good to see."

CONGRESS MAN WILLIAM SMITH, of the United States Navy, who was in command of the frigate Congress when sunk by the rebel ram Merrimac, died in St. Louis on Wednesday, aged seventy years.

GENERAL CANBY was a nephew of Mrs. I N. Sands, of Iowa City. Peace Commissioner Meacham's father, an old man, nearly blind, is now living in Newport township, Jackson county, Iowa.

HENRIETTA HIRSHFELDT, the American dentist in Dorothean Strasse, Berlin, is rapidly making a fortune. She pulls strong, and charges in proportion. Recently she manipulated Bismarck's fangs.

GEN. GEORGE C. MCKEE, Congressman from Mississippi, was Thursday married at Grace Church, New York, to Miss Camp of New York. This couple first met at the President's inauguration, not quite two months since.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* calls for an appropriation by Congress for the widow of General Canby, whose life was so wholly devoted to the service of the Government and made no opportunity for the accumulation of money.

A SOLDIER of the war of 1812, named Estes, died recently at Savoy, Mass., at the age of eighty-eight. He was an eccentric man, who never applied for a pension, and never rode upon a railroad in his life, and when elected to the Legislature declined to serve.

MR. CANBY, Secretary of the Peace Commission, says that a year ago the Modocs numbered two hundred and fifty-eight souls, men, women and children. He estimates the fighting men at about seventy. The New York *Herald's* correspondent states the number of Modocs now in the field as only thirty.

M. SARDOT said to a visitor recently: "Napoleon III has always seemed to me an inferior man. They say he was always decidedly amiable in his private intercourse. I only found him dull and heavy, although he tried hard to be amiable and pleasant to me. He was lucky for many years, and people considered him great and wise. The first serious blast of misfortune showed that he was neither."

COLCROFT, the celebrated English hangman, according to an Irish newspaper, has announced his intention to retire from official life. Richard Evans, a well to do farmer and an assistant for fourteen years, will be Colcroft's successor. The Corporation of London will pension Colcroft on his full honorarium of one pound per week, and the Home Office is asked to supplement it. Colcroft's last touch of art was on the woman Cotton, at Durham.

IT was the cable man, not Death, who killed Madame Taglioni. That veteran danseuse, whose death has been announced and obituary published three times during the past few years, turns up all safe in Paris, though in delicate health, with probably a short time to live. With the cable man sick, Pope, the cantankerous Carlists, and the declining Taglioni, the cable man makes it lively for sympathetic readers on this side of the Atlantic.—*Cleveland Leader.*

GEN. ANSEL HUMPHREYS, a name well known to the Masonic fraternity of the country, died at Muscatine, Ia., on the 21st inst., at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and removed to Iowa in 1840. In 1812 he was enrolled in the Hartford militia, in which he served for twenty-eight years, entering as private and leaving it as major-general. When about leaving the State he was offered, but declined, the position of adjutant-general. In 1851 he was appointed United States commissioner for the State of Iowa, a position held until his death. He was a prominent Mason, and a large portion of his life was devoted to the service of the craft.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Franklin fund, left to be lent to Boston mechanics, now amounts to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

ON killing and cutting open a dog at Faribault, Minn., a live and healthy snake thirteen inches in length darted out and scampered off.

A CHINESE junk was recently seized at Hong Kong, having on board some stolen telegraphic cable, supposed to be a portion of the great Northern line.

THE total loss of the Boston fire is placed at $70,000,000; total insurance, $54,000,000; $36,875,343, or 657 3-10 per cent. of the entire loss, has been paid.

NINE hundred and seventy-five yards of rag carpet in ten months, besides all the housework, has been achieved by an old woman of seventy-two, at Morris, N. Y.

ON removing the body of John Sallie from a cemetery at Virginia, Cass county, Ill., last week, a bull snake, four feet long, was found in the box containing the coffin.

THE Irish residents of Chicopee, Mass., are reported to have resolved on withdrawing their children, some five hundred in number, from the public school and having them educated in the convents.

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL, of Ill., issued a proclamation on Thursday, designating Friday, May 30, as Decoration Day, and enjoining all loyal and patriotic citizens of that State to lay aside their usual occations and unite in strewing flowers upon the graves of those who died in defence of their country.

MICHAEL KANE, aged about seventy-five years, died in Buena Vista, Clayton county, Iowa, recently, apparently in the most squalid poverty. Some neighbors attempted to remove the half decayed straw tick on which the body lay when a large number of American and foreign gold jingled merrily on the floor.

THE Judicial Convention at Princeton, Ill., on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge in the place of Judge Lawrence, nominated A. McCray, of Knox county. Judge Lawrence's friends declined participating in the voting, but it is stated that he will make a canvass without a formal nomination.

IT would appear that we are not yet quite far from finding out the number of lives lost by the Richmond Switch disaster. A Providence newspaper calls attention to the fact that there are many inquiries for missing people. These might have been on the wrecked train; their bodies may have been destroyed in the fire or buried in the stream. How many persons will never be inquired after none can tell.

IN the manufacture of cast-iron tubes the practice has been introduced, with satisfactory results, of turning off one end conically, and boring out the end of the tube to which it is to be united at the same angle, the end of one tube being then inserted into the other without the necessity of applying any cement, the junction being effected in this way very readily, and the joint being perfectly tight.

THE remarkable steps now being taken by the Western States to secure the proper national recognition of Western interests, are commanding general attention The West is beginning to assert its rights, if not its authority. The census returns surprise even Western men with the proofs of the growth of the country in their section, and particularly with the demonstrations of what this strength will be at the next census.

SHEEP farmers are suffering heavy losses in consequence of a sudden and unlooked-for disease having broken out amongst the flocks on the Border Counties in the West of Scotland. In the parish of Neilston, of a flock of about three hundred ewes upwards of forty died last week, and in many cases the lambs will perish. It has been found on examination that the liver in almost every instance is deceased, and in some cases completely destroyed.

PAYMENT of a policy of life insurance was some time ago refused by a prominent New York company, on the ground that death had resulted from suicide, which, by the terms of the policy, freed the company from liability. The matter was carried before the courts, and the Supreme Court decides that the company, notwithstanding its stipulation, must pay, as the suicide was committed during insanity, and was not, therefore, a voluntary, intelligent act.

ADVICES from Marshall county, Kentucky, give an account of a terrible tragedy committed in that county a few days ago. It appears that about a year ago Joseph Daugherty married a daughter of Howell Smith. They lived happily and finally separated on Sunday last. Smith told Daugherty that he could settle the difficulty between him and his wife, when Daugherty replied by shooting the old man dead, and then fled. Subsequently he was captured and was taken back to Marshall county, when a son of the murdered Smith, being one of the capturing party, fired on Daugherty, wounding him in the hand and arm, after which he clubbed his gun and with the butt of it mashed Daugherty's head into a jelly.

AT last we hear something definite of the plan and purposes of the mysterious "Order of Husbandry" that has so suddenly become a power in the West. It is a secret, co-operative, industrial, beneficial and literary institution, with various rites borrowed from the secret societies. Apparently it has nothing to do with politics. Men and women are alike admitted, but the latter are admitted to the fourth degree. The members of the first degree are designated respectively as Laborer and Maid; in the second degree as Cultivator and Shepherdess; in the third degree as Harvester and Gleaner, and in the fourth degree as Husbandman and Matron. The membership of the organization at this time is estimated at 450,000, and if it does go into politics, it will certainly be a powerful influence.

A NUMBER of restless Massachusetts women are about to petition the Legislature to allow plural marriages in that staid old Commonwealth. They refer to the fact that the census shows a large excess of women over men, and in view of the further fact that a large proportion of the men are idle, vicious and incompetent to be the heads of households, they deem it manifestly unjust to restrict to one wife those husbands who are abundantly able to provide for a large family. They think when a really capable man is found, as many women ought to attach themselves to him as he can conveniently endure. This is not Woodhullism, or free-love, but simple Mormonism, without the religion, and we have the assurance that the petition is signed by educated women, some of whose family names are conspicuous in the history of New England. What are we coming to?—*Albany Journal.*

IN reference to the assassination at Viterbo of an agent of the People's Bank at Florence, the *Roman Times* reports that the murder has been discovered in the following manner: "In making a post-mortem examination of the corpse of Bugia, the doctor observed that one hand was closed. He opened it, not without difficulty, and found it contained some hairs of a red beard. This was a revelation. It became evident that the unfortunate Bugia, in struggling with his assassins, had seized one of them by the beard. The next step was to discover what individual having access to Bugal's house wore a red beard. It was then remembered that the servant of Bugia had a lover, a dyer, named Bergamaschi, whose hair and beard were red. He was arrested, and his house searched. Under a stove nearly 1,000 francs were discovered, and several portions of his clothing were found to be stained with blood."

BITTER-SWEET must it be to be relieved of the stigma of criminality after years of patient bearing. M. Dussud, of St. Symphorien-Sur-Coise, France, has had this alloyed pleasure. Thirty years ago he and M. Lionnet, previously reputable citizens of St. Symphorien, were convicted of murder, and with a mistress were charged with prejury in their behalf, were sent to prison. There M. Lionnet died. The reputed perjurers returned from prison and died at St. Symphorien, contemned by their neighbors. M. Dussud, after fourteen years of imprisonment, went back to his home, and by his conduct killed the prejudice against him. Recently a perjurer, dying in a hospital at Symphorien, confessed having committed the crime with which Dussud and the others suffered, and now that man, at the age of eighty years, is cleared of a charge that blasted his middle age and made his later years a period of constant struggling to redeem his reputation from dishonor.

Phœnixville Iron Works.

A strike among the puddlers in the rolling mills in Phœnixville, Pa., has existed for several days since, but the demand for higer wages has been withdrawn. One hundred puddlers and the same number of helpers are now employed at the Phœnix Iron Company, and the remainder will be idle for a short time. The pay per ton at present is $6.50, and the price asked was $7.25—an advance of 75 cents per ton. In addition to the puddlers, the Phœnix Iron Company employ about 1,300 men in the production of iron bridges, ship and bar iron, &c., and improvements are now being made that will double the capacity of the works. A new iron building, 240 by 900 feet, to be devoted to rolling iron, is now under way. In it will be placed 30 steam engines and nine frames of rolls, for the making of large beams, angle iron, plates for ships and iron buildings. The production of this monster mill will be about 50,000 tons per annum. The paper calls attention to the fact that there are many inquiries for missing people. These might have been on the wrecked train; their bodies may have been destroyed in the fire or buried in the stream. How many persons will never be inquired after none can tell.

—Richard Pettit, who committed suicide in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, had been engaged to Miss Staley for years. She had lately received a handsome estate by the wills of the late Robert Baldclaugh and B. B. Baldclaugh, and everything was prepared for the marriage. They designed taking a European tour. The deceased was the son of the late Judge Pettit and a nephew of United States Naval Paymaster Richard Pettit. The lady is English, and a cousin to Bishop Staley, late of Honolulu.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1873.

Trade was moderately active on Monday, a fair number of cattle were sold at last week's prices; yesterday it commenced to drag, caused mainly by the heavy receipts at Chicago, and to-day there was an almost dead-lock. The almost if not altogether unprecedented arrivals at Chicago, the first week in the present month, of about thirteen thousand head in two days, was not without its effect here; but few were to be expected, at once became very bearish, confident that they had nothing to lose by holding back, and this morning was very dull indeed. The decline of fully 25 cents per cwt, as compared with Monday, and the indications are that there will be a still further decline before the close of the week; the receipts are large and steadily increasing, the pens were nearly all full to-day, and as already stated, had very few changing hands, then it is known that the arrivals will be large for some time to come, as these cattle must be shipped out of Chicago, in order to make room, and as a matter of course, they will be sent eastward either by lake or rail, and some other route besides Pittsburg, thus predicting lower prices east, as it is almost certain that both New York and Philadelphia will be glutted for a week or more to come. Thus far what few cattle have been sold were purchased by country and Philadelphia buyers, there was little or no inquiry on New York account as yet—there may be, once the Yorkers become satisfied that the bottom had been reached in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and are holding back with the same object in view, namely, getting cheaper cattle.

The situation, as will be readily inferred from what we have stated, is very unfavorable for sellers, and as a rule, they will nearly all lose from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. on their stock; there is a bare possibility that the market may improve as the week advances, but it is now expected it will, but the probabilities are all the other way; the cattle trade, like all others, is governed by the law of supply and demand, and that inflexible law of supply and demand, and the inference, follows, therefore, as it is almost a certainty as anything can be, that all the eastern markets will be glutted, that lower prices will be inaugurated, and consequently that the cause of abought the stagnation prevailing here to-day, and which is likely to continue the balance of the week. Prime 1,400 steers which sold on Monday at 7@7¼ cannot be quoted to-day above 6¾@7, and even at the decline the market was exceedingly dull; buyers were slow to bid, and few to offer least they might be taken up on selections especially those to fill out the true condition of the market, present as well as prospective, were anxious to sell—they could see no inducement to go and buy cattle to ship, except it were better to meet their loss here than go on east, adding to their expenses and sustaining a greater loss; the general opinion is that cattle may be quoted at 6¾@6¾; and 1,000@1,100, at 5¾@6¾. Following is a partial report of sales:

Hazlewood & Black sold 27 cars of fair 1,150 steers at 5.35; 2 do. 1,200 at 6.45; 2 do 1,125 at 6.00; 3 do, 1,300 at 6.35; 1 do, 1,340 at 6.50; 1 do, 1,200 at 6.50; 1 do, 1,175 at 6.15; 2 cars extra 1,435 at 7¼; 1 do. 1,050 bulls at 4¾. These sales were made on Monday and Tuesday, they would not now be brought within 25 cents per cwt. as much to-day.

Sadler, Havens & Co.: 2 cars good 1,100 steers at 5.60; 1 do. 1,170 at 5.80; 1 do. 1,320 at 5.80; 1 do good still fed, 1,250 lbs. at 6¾.

Hedges & Huff—68 fair 1,220 Illinois steers at 6; 31, 1,300 at 6.30; 19 rough 1,300 at 5.50.

Watson & Briggs—4 cars fair 1,250 steers at 6¼; 2 do, 1015 at 5¾; 2 do. 1,120 at 6¾; 1 do, 1,160 cows and steers at 5.70; 1 do, 1,145 steers at 6.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep thus far has been comparatively light, and the indications are that it will continue so during the balance of the week, while the case the market has been fairly active, and prices have ruled firm, there has not been anything but favorable, and fast week's prices are fully sustained. The great proportion of the arrivals are clipped, three fourths, if not more, of the receipts including the usual supply of unshorn; they are slow; clipped, quality and weights being considered and not prepared to pay more for better prices than wooled sheep. The regular eastern buyers will not pay over one cent per pound for wool, the latter than the former, in consequence of the low price of wool; it is probable that farmers can do better with the wool than the sheep, especially while the former is on—then they will keep their sheep until after they have been shorn; the following are the principal selected receipts of clipped and falling off in the arrivals of wooled. The general feeling, however, seems to be that sheep are cheap, and that shortly with wool; then it is known that there is a full supply all over the country, and it is probable that producers will want to reduce their stocks. Prime, 90@100 lb clipped may be quoted at 5¾@6; 80@90 lb, 5@5¾. Wooled sheep, for quality, and, to use a common phrase, about played out.

Hedges, Huff & Co, sold 215 wooled, 80 lb, fine, 6.70; 412 clipped, fine, 87, at 5.35; 144 coarse, 104, at 5¾; 90 common coarse, 87, 4¾; 250 medium wool, unshorn, 86, 6.55.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co.—1 car from Chicago, unshorn, 80 lbs, 6¾; 1 do, 86, 6¾; 1 car clipped, fine, 90; 1 do., 100, 5.80; 1 do. common 85, 5.30; 1 do., 87, 5.40.

Sadler, Havens & Co.,—1 car common clipped 85 pounds, fair, 5¾; 1 do. 85 pounds, fair, 5¾; 1 do. 82 pounds, 5¼; 1 do. 85 do. 5.30; 1 do. 83 do. 5.35; 1 do. 84 lbs. 5¾; 2 cars common coarse, wool, 87 lbs, 4¾, wooled Hazlewood & Blackstock, 1 car clipped, 88 lbs, at 5.40.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs, although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and the market is steady and prices if anything firmer, although not quotably so. Prime Philadelphias may be quotable at 6¾@6¾; and fair to prime Yorkers at 6¾@6¾. Some dealers argue that hogs must go higher, and they base this on the ground that they are cheaper relatively than the product—whether this will be the case or not we do not profess to know, but it is probable there is something in it.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

With continued liberal receipts and very unfavorable reports, both from Buffalo and New York, trade continues sluggish and prices are weak with a drooping tendency. Our New York dispatches of Wednesday say that "Beeves are unsettled and decidedly weak at a decline of ½@¾ of a cent per lb., dressed weight, or about six dollars per head; sales had not to be forced, and sold at less than first cost in Chicago. From Buffalo the advices were of a similar import. The receipts at Chicago yesterday, were light, as compared with Monday and Tuesday, 2,786 head, making over 17,000 for the three days. The 1st will be observed, therefore, that the situation is anything but favorable for sellers, and buyers, as might be expected, consequently, are taking advantage of the glutted market. It is also noted in our last report, there is little or no inquiry for New York, and to-day's dispatches from that country bear out this, there would be scarcely any trade at all. We do not look for any change for the better this week, indeed, the indications at present all point in the contrary direction, and sellers generally will lose money—some of them, a good deal of it. There is nothing in the conditions. The very best shipping steers averaging 1,500, fat and smooth cannot be quoted above 7c, and buyers, especially would take but few at this figure; and prime 1,300@1,400 averages 6¾@6¾. Good stock steers 900 to 1,100 lbs, 6@6¾. Bulls 5¾@6¼. Fat 1,100@1,200 Cherokee and Texas, 5¾@6¼.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue light, but the market is slow under the influence of the unfavorable reports from New York, and prices are weak, though not quotably lower. Clipped, 90@100 lbs, fat and smooth, 5¼@6—the latter is considered an unusual price. Wooled sheep, same weight, 6¾@7¼. The former, weights and quality being equal, sell more readily than the latter, and it would be well enough for growers to bear this in mind.

HOGS.

The market continues fairly active, and notwithstanding the receipts are up to if not above the average, prices are firmly sustained, and dealers seem to be impressed with the belief that they will go still higher.

Hedges Huff & Co. quote as follows: Extra assorted, 6.35; prime, 6.30; good mixed, 6; fair to good Yorkers, 5.55@5.75.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Shipping List says: There is no change to note in the market. The demand for wool continues dull and does not improve. Dealers appear anxious to dispose of their stocks, and manufacturers are inclined to purchase, prices being sufficiently low now to leave a fair margin on manufactured goods. The sales comprise 15,000 lb. Cape at 34c; 4,000 lb. Montevideo, 37; 100,000 lb. Texas, 16@28; 75,000 lb. Western fleece, 22@35; 5,000 lb. California spring, 32; 2,000 lb. Lambs, 37; 83 bales do. Pulla, 16@40; 10,000 lb. mixed fleece, 36; 25,000 lb. Domestic do. 45@48; 3,000 lb. Western do. 32¾; 3,000 lb. unwashed, 32; 1,000 lb. Southern tub washed, 45; 20,000 lb. Cape, 15; bales East India, 20 do. Australian, 10,000 lb. do. combing, 9,000 lb. Foreign Noils, 15 bags combing pulled, 15 bales do. 75,000 lb. Canada, 10,000 lb. fine unwashed do., 14 bales Oregon, 5,000 lb. spring California, and 240 bales Pall do., on private terms. The sales of 86,000 lb. Oregon noticed in our last is now contradicted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—There is no material change to note in price or demand. The revised quotations for all grades of wool are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX, and above at 52@53c; X, 53@55c; medium clothing, 51@52c; delaine, 52@53c; coarse, common and quarter blood, 47@49c; Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 50@52c; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 46@47. Combing Wool —Medium washed combing 77c; medium unwashed combing, 46c; coarse washed combing, 45c; coarse unwashed combing 43c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Fine unwashed 33@34c; medium unwashed 29@30c; coarse unwashed 26@28c. Tub-washed Wool—Choice tub-washed 56@58c; fair washed 50@52c; inferior tub washed 48@50c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45@46c; western super pulled 42@44c; western merino and extra pulled 42@45c.—Gaz.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The features of our Wheat market the past week have presented a favorable change to those that distinguished it the previous week. The main favorable influence was the reduction in our quotations, and the business from store is only to meet the light demand prevailing for some time past; we have only to note sales of 250 tons Gibraltar, stock at $4@5.50 from dock, in Jersey City, and 50 bush Red Mediterranean per lake from store; we quote No. 1 $5@5.50; No. 2 $4@4.45, and Gray Forge $4@4.25; we heard of a rumor of 100 tons No 1 Canada Club at $5.50, but we could not confirm it. Rails, both old and new, are very quiet and without business. Scrap is dull and nominal in absence of sales. Railroad Bar from store is dull, and prices are a little softer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Beeves: receipts 88 cars, or 1,963 head, making 4,730 since Monday, against 3,850 last week, and 5,000 after a week's rest. Trade on Monday, at a decline of 1c, the reef market being dull and heavy throughout the day. The cattle market yesterday butchers claimed and obtained rates of 1@1½c per lb. Trade to-day has been an active trade, and the day's market closed dull and heavy, with a number of car loads not sold. To-day the feeling is as yet unsettled, and tending to a more pronounced to low figures, and most of the droves were closed out. The average established on Monday is more than 6c per head compared with one week ago. The following are the details of sales: The quality of the offerings was a large percentage better, and the extreme range of the reported sales for the week was 5@7½c per lb. Taking into reference in quantity. The larger proportion sold at inside rates, and the bulk of the sales were made by the head instead of by the gross cwt. owing to the better quality of the offerings. Texas and Cherokee cattle, all fat, sold at 5@6½c; 1,090 Illinois steers, size, 2 to 4 yrs, at 6½@6¾c; 1,400 do, 6¾, well; all 3yrs; 12 cars do, 6¾ cwt. at 6½@6¾c; 16 cars do, 7 cwt. at 6½@6¾; 4 cars Ohio steers, 1,400 at 6¾c; 2 cars Indiana steers, 1,400 at 6¾c; 6¾ cwt; and 14 cars fat Missouri cattle, 6¾@6¾ cwt. at 6½@6¾c; 1,000 Illinois steers, 1,400 at 6¾c; 6¾ cwt. and 5 low extra sides selling at 7c. Hog dressed veal very dull at 8@9c; sales of 50 at 8@8½c. Sheep: receipts to-day 10 cars or 1,950 head, making 6,000 since Monday, against 5,200 last week

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FOR SALE,

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 6, 1873.

We still note that mortgages are in great demand among investors, and that there is such a scarcity of first-class mortgages that the demand far exceeds the supply. Under these circumstances the natural result ought to be a reduction of rates for this class of investments; but we imagine that investors prefer to look around for other investments, which will yield equally as large a return and yet be as secure as first mortgages. It is useless to think of governments as a profitable investment, for their market rate has risen so high that the amount realized on the amount invested is very small indeed. There are, however, a number of first-class railroad loans in the market, for sale at such rates that the interest obtained on the investment is very good. In addition to these, there are also in the market bonds of the various cities and counties of this and other States, which are very profitable in the rates of interest they pay—this being especially the case with the municipal and county bonds of some of the western States, where the legal rate of interest is so much higher than here.

Our local market is easy and business men are readily accommodated at ruling rates. The tendency of business is to easier rates, and we trust no unfortunate circumstances will occur to make money tight.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

50 shares Second National Bank	$79 25
50 shares Peoples Insurance Co.	50 00

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. Sixes—1881,	120⅝	120¾
" —coupons	120⅝	120¾
5-20—1867,	114¾	114¾
5-20—1864,	114¾	115¼
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new,	117¾	118
" 1867,	119¾	120
" 1868—coupons,	117¾	118
10-40s,	111¾	111¾
10-40s—coupons,	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	115½	115½
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central,	107¾	107¾
Erie,	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	3	3
C. C. & I. C.	34¾	35¾
Pa. R. R.	57¾	57¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern,	92¾	92¾
Do. Central,	101	101¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88¾
Canton	60	60
Rock Island,	108¾	110¼
North Western, Common	80	81¼
Do. preferred	85½	86¼
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph,	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi,	31¾	32¼
Union Pacific,	70¾	70¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¼	40¼
Fort Wayne	94	94
Adams Express,	95	95
American Express,	63	63
U. S. Express	52	52
Harlem,	134	136

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 36 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	58
Reading	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	37
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	29
Pennsylvania Allotments	58¾
Pittsburgh 58	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	98¾
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, May 6, 1873.

Money was easy at 6@7 per cent., the banks supplying the demand freely and even pressing loans under legal rates. The legal tenders outstanding were increased $137,000 to-day. The exports of produce for the week were $7,518,479, the largest in the history of the port. Sterling was quiet; 108¾@108¾ for sixty days and 109¾@109¾ for sight. Gold was firmer, ranging from 117 to 117¾, closing at 117¾@117¾. Loans 7@7 per cent., closing at 6. Coin at ex $41,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $650,000. Custom receipts $936,000. Government securities at a slight advance, state bonds were quiet; Tennessee's firmer. Stocks were very firm in the early all day. There was a plentiful question about noon, from which, however, there was a quick recovery, the highest price of the day being current near the close. The market closed strong, with prices 1@3½ per cent above last night's rates. The following were the latest figures: Pacific Mail, 37¾@37¾; Wabash, 40¼@40¾; New York Central, 107¾@107¾; Western Union, 87¾@87¾; Erie, 65¾@65¾; Reading, 57¾@58; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94; Illinois Central, 134@136; Pittsburgh, 73¾@74; Rock Island, 108¾@110¼; Lake Shore, 92¾@93; Northwest, 80¾@81¼; Northwest preferred, 85¾@86¼; New York Central scrip, 98¾@99; Ohio 6's, 103¾@104; Ohio 5's, 101¾@102; Missouri 6's, 93¾@94; Tennessee 6's, old, 69¾@70; Tennessee 6's, new, 69¾@70; Virginia 6's, 57¾@58; Canton Co., 59¾@60; Cumberland preferred, 29¾@30; Quicksilver, 36¼@36¾; Quicksilver preferred, 72¾@73; Adams Express, 95¼@95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 60¼@61; American Express, 62¾@63; United States Express, 52¾@53; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¾@87¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾@37¾; New York Central, 107¾@107¾; Erie, 65¾@65¾; Reading, 57¾@58; Hudson River, 107¾@108; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 92¾@92¾; Illinois Central, 134@136; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88@88¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 108¾@110¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾@94; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾@87¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 37¾@37¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, 72¾@73; Northwestern, 80¾@81¼; Northwestern preferred, 85¾@86¼; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 34¾@35; New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, 72¾@73; Toledo & Wabash, 40¼@40¾; Wabash preferred, 59¾@60; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾@32; Ohio & Mississippi preferred, 72¾@73; Illinois Central, 134@136; Cumberland preferred, 29¾@30; Canton Co., 59¾@60; Quicksilver, 36¼@36¾; Quicksilver preferred, 72¾@73; Pacific Mail, 37¾@37¾; Adams Express, 95¼@95¾; United States Express, 52¾@53; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 60¼@61; American Express, 62¾@63; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¾@87¾; Pittsburgh, 73¾@74; Rock Island, 108¾@110¼; Northwestern, 80¾@81¼; Northwestern preferred, 85¾@86¼; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94; Illinois Central, 134@136; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾@94; Chicago & Rock Island, 108¾@110¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago preferred

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE SALTSBURG MURDER.

A PARTIAL HEARING HAD.

Nothing Yet Proven Against the Men in Custody.

THE INTEREST IN THE CASE STILL INTENSE.

The interest taken in the mysterious murder of the girl Lizzie Cline, at Saltsburg, was fully shown on Friday by the immense throng that crowded the Municipal Hall in order to witness the hearing of the two accused, Pohle and Hyndeman.

The hearing was held in the Chamber of the Common Council. The inside of the railing was reserved for reporters and witnesses, but the crowd was so great that they took possession of all parts of the hall, obstructing all passageways. The Mayor was prompt at ten o'clock, and took his seat at the desk, and the

PRISONERS, POHLE AND HYNDEMAN

were brought in handcuffed.

They were assigned seats near the Mayor's desk. The crowd tried very hard to get a glimpse of the accused, and of course their being brought in caused great commotion, but the Mayor's gavel came down, and order was restored. The appearance of the prisoners was almost more inviting than upon the day upon which they were arrested. They had clean shirts on, though they wore the same clothes. They entered the Court room

PERFECTLY CALM,

showing no fear or uneasiness whatever. But when they sat down the shorter of the two, Hyndeman, whose face is saying but little attractive, seemed to be somewhat agitated. Though it did not apparently show itself, yet it could be seen by restlessness of his eyes, that the prisoner was under a great mental excitement. Pohle seemed very calm, and appeared to take the matter very coolly. He does not at all look like a man who could be capable of committing so terrible a crime, yet there is something in his eye that one would not like to see.

John Coyle, Esq., acted for the prosecution, and Marshall Swartzweider, Esq., for the prisoner.

The proceedings were opened by

CLERK PATTERSON READING THE CHARGE

Which had been preferred against the prisoners. They stood up while the charge was being read. After this M. Swartzweider, Esq., said that a the request of the prisoner he appeared for the defense. He was anxious that the guilty should be discovered, and he was also anxious that the parties under arrest, in view of the clamor which had been raised, should have a fair hearing.

MRS. CLINE'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Cline, sworn—Lives at Crooked Run, Versailles township; knew Lizzie Cline; she was thirteen years, seven months and fourteen days old; she was no relation of mine; she lived with me about two years; she is now dead; she left home on Monday morning about eight and never came back; I was about an hour and a half; she started for Shank's store; she stayed too long and I got uneasy; I started to look for her; I left some a little after twelve o'clock; I left my children at a neighbor's; I started after the girl and could see nothing until I came to the spot where she was lying; the place was about half way between our house and the store; her head was lying in a hole of the road, and her feet were out in the road; her head was under her shoes; and her clothes were bloody; I lifted her head and called to her many times to speak; I then called for assistance; a long time elapsed, when four men came; one was Mr. Gardner, they came and carried her to a house where she died; she was alive and moving her limbs when I found her; she never said a word; her bonnet, roll and net were torn off her head and lying by her side; I gathered them up with other purchases she had made at the store; I did not go back to the place; have never been there since until this morning, when on my way to the saloon; did not find anything; did not find a man hunting; heading a man hunting; he was shorty after twelve when I found her; she died about three; Drs. Maginni, Taylor and Vankirk were summoned.

Cross-examined—Have lived at Crooked Run about James years; seven years previous had lived at Saltsburg; have two children of my own; one eight months, and one three years; my husband is living; he works at Brown's coal works; nobody was in my house the morning I sent Lizzie out; myself, husband and Lizzie; the two usually went home; he goes away about three o'clock in the morning and does not return until five in the evening; Lizzie wore a calico dress, white apron, had a red and sun bonnet; she had shoes and stockings; sent her hard, tan, shoes and stockings between eight or nine; my clock was an hour fast; that would make it between seven and eight; we ate our breakfast about eight by my time; she then got ready and went; my house is on the public road leading to the turnpike at Turtle Creek and Pittsburgh; it is a township road; in going to Saltsburg we take the road to McKeesport as far as Auberle's house; from that point there is a path over the hill and down from Saltsburg; I could walk from Auberle's to Saltsburg in twenty minutes; the top of the hill is level; from our house to Auberle's is about half a mile; there are houses nearer the latter than Auberle's; Mrs. Fife, a widow, lives nearer; I left my children there; the next house is Jim Dodds; he is a teamster; there are houses all along the road; Auberle's is the last house between Saltsburg and her house; the path leaded by all the Crooked Run people in going to Saltsburg; it goes through woods all the way; you have to cross two fences; it would be a walk of half to three-quarters of an hour to walk from our house to Saltsburg; I did not start to look for her until a little after twelve o'clock by the right time; didn't meet any person from the time I left Auberle's until I found the body; the body was gone; the little girl had kicked a hole in the ground with her feet; she was lying on her back; her eyes were wide open; her hands were down by her side; she moved her limbs after I found her; her bonnet, net and roll were lying by her side; they were scattered around; they were covered with blood; her clothes hardly be recognized, and her shoes was wet with blood; it was lying about ten o'clock; the body was about two or a few yards from the brow of the hill; the woods are clear and light, not a bit shady; her basket was lying on its side near her; her little book was near it; the basket was not overturned; the paper in the basket was not stained with blood and so was the bucket; did not look for any sticks or stones lying near her; I was too bad scared to pay any attention to such things; I saw her clothes; I called for help; I saw no strangers and took a good look at them; the carpenters reached the body before I did; the girl was groaning and moving her arms; didn't pay any attention to the tracks; there was much excitement; the ground was torn up and kicked around; her feet were against the log; her knees were drawn up when I first saw her; noticed the wounds on the child's head; the ground all around was very bloody;

HER CLOTHING WAS ALSO BLOODY.

Didn't notice her net and bonnet; when I came back from Auberle's I noticed a string which I thought was a garter; there were horses and cows on the hill; there were tracks all about; one of the tracks made by a horse was filled with blood; one of the stones I picked up was lying on her right side; the other was lying on the other; they were covered with blood and hair; they were flat, with sharp edges; the body was near the brow of the hill; the woods are open and clear; it was used for picnic grounds; the grounds are covered with sod; they were dry; did not examine for tracks until we came back from Auberle's; Dr. Maginni came before myself and the three carpenters left the house; we then went back and found the stones; the carpenters measured them and fitted them in the holes; saw the pieces of the rail at her left side near her foot; the fence is about ten or fifteen yards on the hill; saw blood on the pieces; did not look them up at the time; the blood was spotted along them; they were not picked up until some days after; it had rained some between the time; we went back the first time about one o'clock; had a conversation about the character of the shoes; we tracked only two persons down the hill; the tracks did not keep the path; they ran down over the hill to the railroad; could not trace the place where the tracks lead down the hill from where I worked; could trace the tracks from the foot of the hill across the township road to the railroad; didn't see any person coming down that place; didn't notice any other person passing down the road near that time; I live in Saltsburg; am married and have a family; know the deceased well; she lived in Saltsburg until within a few months.

Theodore Cummings, sworn—Am a carpenter, live at Braddocks; am one of the witnesses referred to by Schwenk; about a quarter to one was attracted by the scream of a woman.

She must have screamed ten or twelve times before we paid any attention; some woman then called that some men were

ATTACKING A WOMAN

On the hill; we started and saw a woman holding a little girl's head in her arms; she asked us to carry her to Auberle's; myself, Wm. Jack and Thomas McDonald ran up together; the child was covered with blood; there were three stones lying beside her, and a piece of stick or rail; there was blood and hair on two of the stones and stick; took charge of the child; the woman pointed out the house we took them to the school house where we were working; from where we worked to the place where the body lay was about two hundred and fifty yards; we had been working all day; had been out to dinner; left the house; in passing down the railroad as near as I can tell about a quarter of eleven; we were working only a few steps above where Schwenk was working; couldn't recognize men; they spoke to McDonald and Jack, but not to me; I hunted for tracks, but there had been so many about the place that we couldn't designate them; one of the stones had been embedded about six feet from the brow where we found them; they fitted perfectly in the places.

Cross-examined—The stones were flat, with sharp edges; the ground is not rocky; when I first saw the blood couldn't notice whether it was white or red; I investigated; the second time I saw it it was thick; as near as I can tell it was about a quarter after eleven when I saw the two men; made no examination of the body; saw the hole in her head and the other wounds when I carried it home.

Thomas McDonald, sworn—Am a carpenter by occupation; am one of the parties referred to by previous witness; it was about a quarter of one when we found the body; was in the smaller building down the railroad; the prisoners here are the men.

Cross-examined—They were walking on the railroad in the direction of Saltsburg.

William Jack, sworn—Am one of the three carpenters referred to; saw two men passing down the railroad about a quarter of eleven; the prisoners here are the men; when I first saw them they were three rods distant; they were walking loud but I didn't understand the language; the little man spoke to me but the other (Pohle) didn't say anything; had been working at the house all day; heard the screams, looked around a window and saw a big man call to us to go to the assistance of a woman on the hill.

Mr. Rogers, of McKeesport, sworn—Know the prisoners; employed them on Sunday to do some work for me on Monday; they were to paint cars; they worked until nine or half past nine; they quit work; I paid them, and they left and said they were going to Pittsburgh.

Cross-examined—They told me house painting was too rough for them, and they wouldn't work at it.

THE MAYOR ASKS A QUESTION.

To the Mayor—They told me their names, but I can't say what they are now; it might have been Pohle, but I can't say positively.

Jos. Neal, sworn—Live at Riverton Station, clerk at depot; was at work at home; was working between seven and eight in the morning, and went home about twelve o'clock; never saw the prisoners.

Conrad Schenk, sworn—Live at the Versailles cement works; work on cemetery on Monday morning; never saw these men; two men attacked me on the railroad one week ago yesterday; have never seen them since; I heard the men worked on the gravel train; I don't know their names. [Witness evidently had another occurrence in his mind.]

Mrs. Neal, sworn—Live at Riverton Station; was home last Monday; saw two men pass our house; don't see them there; they were going toward Saltsburg.

Cross-examined—It was between nine and ten o'clock when they passed; they were men; one had a little bundle and a pair of boots; they were walking very fast; the prisoners are not the men.

Mrs. Kate Clark, sworn—Live in Saltsburg; was at home last Monday, about eleven o'clock I went for a bucket of coal; saw three or four men in the railroad; they looked at me; the little one said something to the larger one, but I couldn't tell what they said; they stopped and looked after me until I got to the coal-yard; was about a minute and a half going to Shank's store; Mr. Garland is not here; he could identify these two men.

Mary Ann Germon, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; was home on Monday; saw the prisoners about eleven o'clock; the small one came to the door and asked for a tavern; told them the nearest one was at Port Perry; they started down the road; the prisoners are the men.

Miss Bell Nicol, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; we live opposite the station; saw the prisoners pass down the railroad about eleven o'clock or a little after; had not seen them before or since; they didn't pass me; they passed by me; I was not near enough; I thought they were peculiar looking; they had a wicked look to me.

Frank Quinn, sworn—Am a truckmaker on the Connellsville road from Port Perry to Pohle's switch; live in Saltsburg; was there on Monday about half a mile above Saltsburg; was on duty on Monday; knew deceased; had not seen her the morning she was killed; had not seen the prisoners; never told Mrs. Scott that I saw two men talking to Lizzie Mess and following her up the hill; I know Mrs. Scott lives up there.

Mrs. Scott, sworn—Know Lizzie Mess; saw her on the morning of the murder; it was shortly after eleven o'clock; she came to my house and store; didn't see the men under arrest; I think it was about half past nine o'clock. Don't know Francis Quinn; never spoke to him; was told by Mrs. Dillow that Quinn told her that he had seen two men following Lizzie Mess; Mrs. Dillow is not able to come here.

At this stage of the proceedings, it being half past twelve, it was concluded to adjourn the hearing until four o'clock in the afternoon.

HEARING RESUMED.

At four o'clock the hearing was resumed in the Mayor's office. The room was again densely packed with spectators. The prisoners, who had been provided with a good dinner, were brought back. They did not appear any different than they did at the earlier hour. The smaller man, Hyndeman, appeared to be peculiarly nervous, but Pohle bore a sort of stoical expression, both of them taking down in their minds, apparently, everything that was said. At precisely four o'clock the hearing was resumed.

Mrs. Annie Kelly, sworn—Reside at Saltsburg; knew Lizzie Mess; was at my house last Monday, my house is one-fourth of a mile from Shank's store; Lizzie was at my house at eight minutes past eleven o'clock; she remained there when she went to the store; saw her last about ten minutes before the ten o'clock train left Saltsburg; she brought my baby from a neighbor's about that time; next saw Lizzie at Auberle's house, about half past twelve.

Cross-examined—Did not look at the clock; know of the time from the train passing; a little girl saw her after she left my house.

Re-direct—I helped to wash her; looked and saw blood above her knees; saw no bruises; did not look very close.

Mrs. Scott, recalled—I helped wash her; noticed mark on right hip; it was a black mark, such as would be produced by a blow or kick; also noticed a mark on left arm above the elbow; it was a red mark; saw no marks except those on the wounds on the top of her head.

To Col. Bayne—Mrs. Cline is more of an excitable disposition; did not hear of her abusing the girl so far as I know; I never saw her in a passion or abuse the girl; lived near Mrs. Cline.

Peter Shaffer, sworn—Live in Saltsburg; in stone coal works; was present from eleven to quarter past eleven o'clock; these two men came by when we were loading coal; they asked Mr. Garland for a drink; the right track and I think the smaller man stared that wasn't the kind of drinks he wanted; he referred them to Port Perry where they would find what they wanted; the men were with Shank's store; Mr. Garland is not here; he could identify these two men.

Cross-examined—It is about seventy-five or one hundred yards from Shank's store where I saw them on the road to Port Perry; know Mrs. Cline; she is a very modest woman; the girl lived there seven years; Cline worked for them.

Re-direct. The train goes through Saltsburg about ten o'clock.

Robert Hutchinson, sworn—Reside at Saltsburg; on Monday morning I was at work at the mines; saw these two men about fifteen or twenty minutes after eleven o'clock, coming down the road; they spoke to me and asked the road to Port Perry; asked for a tavern; did not see Lizzie Mess Monday; heard of the murder about one o'clock; started for Port Perry; heard these men had been there; went back home, took a rule and measured the tracks; went up the path; supposed the route she took; saw indications of the scuffle; made the examination between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon; went to the brow of the hill; followed the path until I found tracks going over the hill to the grove; found large tracks; one was larger than the other; traced them to the road where I lost the trail; the ground had been so much traveled over that I could find no further tracks; traced them down the road; found tracks similar approaching the scene of the outrage; I had a rule when I measured the tracks; the detectives had a tape line; afterwards Detectives Wilmot and Scott took the shoes up; their measurement was a little longer than mine; they measured alike across the ball of the foot; the shoes exactly corresponded with the tracks.

Cross-examined—I found distinct tracks

AFTER THE MURDER;

It rained after the crime had been committed; could notice the tracks very plainly whenever we approached a tree where they had been; It was on the road to Port Perry I saw the tracks on the hill; traced them down the grades on the hill; traced them down the railroad; don't know whether the tracks were made before or after the rain; the detectives went up on Tuesday afternoon; the tracks indicated that the shoes were tights and lefts; Detective Wilmot had a pair of gaiters; there were other tracks there; other from those we had marked; we marked some of the tracks on Monday, in order to identify them; the same marks were there next day. I did not mark any; Swank did; I only measured them; I could recognize them.

William Wolfel, sworn—Am a butcher; live above Port Perry; went to Port Perry Monday afternoon; went up with the officers when they measured the tracks.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Went up to investigate tracks; took up a tape and a pair of shoes; Kennedy gave them to me; they belonged to prisoner; went up on Monday afternoon; was committed; measured tracks; corresponded with the smaller shoe, a No. 7; found the same track below, and a larger one than the first track; the larger shoe corresponded with the track; found marks in the men's heels all the way down; one of these heels was run down; there were several tracks behind the shoe-string tracks; there were two distinct men's tracks going down the hill; saw tracks that look-d as though the men had gone down the hill; Hutchinson had his measures of the previous day with him; a person at the shelving rock would be hid from observation, except from the railroad.

Cross examined—Went up Tuesday afternoon; went direct to where the body had lain; did not go up the path;

WENT BY A LOG HOUSE,

and then struck the path; don't know whether it rained on Monday night or not; found rather in a track under a tree; found a distinct track in clay ground; there appeared to have been considerable tramping there; Mr. Hutchinson called my attention to it; he stated he had measured the ground; was soft; it was the track of a No. 7 shoe; measured the impression; think it was made by a left foot; am not positive; this was the only track measured immediately on the scene of the murder; Mr. Hutchinson was particularly called to this; found considerable blood next day in a cow track; it was no horse track; there were horses in the field; am positive in stones lying beside her, and a piece of stick or rail; there was blood and hair on two of the stones and stick; took charge of the stones; Mr. Hutchinson told me I would find further trail down the hill; found no other tracks—simply trails; measured several going down; only measured those distinctly under the tree and the one I made; found a second impression and measured that; don't know whether they were made before or after the rain; the one on the top of the hill was made before the rain.

IT WAS FILLED WITH WATER.

Was up there yesterday; made inquiries for information in the neighborhood; did not go to the ground; went to McKeesport; could not swear the tracks were made by those shoes, but by shoes like them; the largest shoe made the deepest impression.

James Dean, sworn—I and officer Kennedy arrested those two men; went up with officer Wilmot to examine the tracks; got two pair of shoes; they belonged to prisoners;

Cross-examined—Saw them on Tuesday, at about nine o'clock, on the corner of Penn avenue and Smith street, going out Penn avenue both in the same direction; they answered description given; let them pass; gentleman asked if we watched them; followed them to between Seventeenth and Twelfth streets; the small one walked ahead of the other one; I arrested the little fellow; told Kennedy to "snail" the tall one, and he "snailed" him; I said "snail;" know it was "snail" I said; was previously told it would be produced by a blow on the head; it was at the jail their shoes and shirts were taken from them; their shoes were very muddy; went up to the scene of the murder on Tuesday; shoes produced; those are the shoes; they are drfer now than they were then.

THE COUNSEL SPEAK.

After the officer had been examined, John Coyle, Esq., counsel for the prosecution, asked a continuation of the hearing until some time next week. He stated that certain material witnesses had been found who could not be summoned, and he was willing to testify. He thought that it was due the public that this murder be thoroughly investigated, and if possible the guilty parties brought to justice. Marshall Swartzweider, Esq., counsel for defense said that he thought he injustice to the prisoners to be held any longer than was necessary. He stated thus far nothing was proven against them, and he want-d to see this matter finished, and if the prisoners were proven to have had no connection with this affair, that they be honorably discharged.

The Mayor stated it was necessary to produce these witnesses, as important facts bearing upon the case were to be developed by them. He would adjourn the hearing until next Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, when it is expected all the material witnesses will be present.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

Hyndeman, one of the prisoners, stated yesterday had he seen the morning papers on Tuesday morning he would have left town. He was given himself up and thus shown that he had no connection with the crime. The prisoners do not acknowledge that they were on the railroad at the time the murder is said to have been committed by the party. They say, however, they were on the railroad in the vicinity. Nothing new was developed yesterday, outside of what the witnesses related, and the case is still wrapped in as dark a mystery as ever.

Monday.

The Saltsburg murder seems still to be a general topic of conversation. The crime was so rare and yet so atrocious and cruel that perhaps it has none or very rare equals in the annals of crime. Whatever may be hinted at or theory advanced, there has none been so absurd as the one which tries to make it be believed that the child was trampled to death by horses. It is well enough to state that a new clue has been found, which at present we are not at liberty to make known to the public. But if the clue leads to the discovery of what it is supposed it will, by those who have the case in charge, it will show a plane of crime entirely unexpected and will throw the guilt in a totally unexpected quarter. Detectives to-day will investigate thoroughly all the points and phases of the case and try to get to the bottom of the mystery if possible. They have the help of the best detectives, who are very anxious to place the guilt of this fiendish murder where it rightfully belongs. The idea is not entirely tabooed by the detectives that a woman committed the crime, neither do they scout the idea that one or more children did it. The general impression, however is, and the evidence given at Friday's hearing will bear it out, that the men now in custody, had nothing whatever to do with it, and know nothing of the guilty parties. However, there are some who think that these men being "scramps" know more of the murder than they would like to tell, while others again assert that Hyndeman might have committed the crime and his comrade would not tell of it. Then again, there are those who think that these men gave her a lift, and while under the stake in order to render her insensible to accomplish their purpose, but finding they had given her a fatal stroke they finished the job, and did not trouble her. In the brow of the hill authorities of the scent. Whatever truth there may be in these theories time alone will develop. On Wednesday, at the hearing, it is expected that some half a dozen other witnesses, who have not yet made their statement, will tend to throw the guilt upon the men now in custody. The clue of which we have spoken is a very material and important one, and by this evening or to-morrow morning at the latest the cloud that now hangs over the mystery.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday that a bloody apron was found in the vicinity of the murder. The detectives will proceed to Saltsburg to-day and make further investigation.

The funeral of the victim, Lizzie Mess, took place on Wednesday last from the Lutheran church on Walnut street, McKeesport, of which she had been a faithful member since Easter Sunday last. It was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends. She was buried in Versailles Cemetery.

Tuesday.

The Saltsburg murder affords nothing new yesterday. The friends of the murdered girl Lizzie Mess, have raised money to exhume her body and have another examination made. They think the Coroner was entirely too hasty, and think he ought not to have closed the inquest so soon, at least not without examining more witnesses.

The Chief of Police and detectives are working at the case and will develop every clue now in their possession. Though the case looks still very mysterious, some of them seem to have no doubt that they are on the right track and that the guilty party or parties will be brought to justice. To-morrow at one o'clock the hearing in the case comes off at the Mayor's office, when it is expected some very important evidence will be offered, and which it is believed, will tend at least to partly raise the darkness which now enshrouds the mystery.

SATURDAY'S PRIMARIES.

All Quiet Around the Polls—Straight Tickets Everywhere.

The Republican Primary elections for delegates to the Convention to be held in the Court House to-morrow, were held on Saturday after noon between the hours of four and seven o'clock. There was no special excitement in any of the districts, and so far as heard from the delegates were chosen without opposition. The day was favorable, but like "Primaries" generally, there was no especially noticeable efforts made to get a "big vote," and the result was an absence of any feverish excitement around the polls, though every Republican freeman had the opportunity afforded him, if it was not embraced, to exercise his right of suffrage.

....The name of B. C. Christy, Esq., of Sewickley borough, is announced among others as a candidate for Assembly. None of all the candidates thus far named is better qualified for the office. His nomination and election would do honor to the Republican party.

....The Clarion *Democrat* last week appeared in a dress of new type and looks exceedingly well.

A BOY MURDERER.

A Tragedy in Greensburg—A Boy of Fifteen Kills his Companion—The Victim but Nine Years Old—The Fatal Affray the Result of an Altercation Over a Package of Sugar.

Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is excited over a murder of peculiar attrocity and singular in all its details, that was developed there on Saturday. The victim in the affair was George Shaum, a little fellow just nine years of age, and his assassin was a boy named Timothy Bacon, who is not yet quite fifteen years of age. From the facts thus far ascertained, it appears that the parties resided

IN MOCCASIN HOLLOW,

about thirteen miles distant from Greensburg, and a place noted for the illiteracy and general degradation of its inhabitants. On Thursday of last week the victim of the tragedy, George Shaum, was sent to the country store, about a mile distant. The boy failed to return that day and at night a search was instituted, which continued through the night, but revealed nothing save that he had last been seen in an altercation with one Timothy Bacon, a boy about fifteen years of age. Bacon, however, could not be found at the time; and the search was continued on Friday morning. About noon on Friday two boys, who were out in the woods near where George was last seen, discovered his mangled body lying under a tree and covered almost from sight with leaves. The skull was broken in several places, the throat cut from ear to ear, and the body otherwise horribly mangled. A hatchet further off there was an excavation in the ground, indicating that the murderer had

ENDEAVORED TO DIG A GRAVE

for the body of his victim, but had given it up. The finding of the body was soon noised around and it was taken to the house of the deceased, while search was made for Bacon, upon whom suspicion naturally fell. Timothy was found, after a different search, in the barn on his stepfathers premises. The lad, when arrested, denied all knowledge of the affair, but after being "cornered" acknowledged that he had met George and that they had a scuffle, during which he struck George on the head with a stick. Further than that, however, he refused to tell, and the admission was not considered sufficient to hold him, and upon this information he was committed to the jail at Greensburg on Saturday. He acknowledged that they had an altercation over a package of sugar.

Bacon talks with all who call upon him, but says nothing in regard to the murder—all questions in relation thereto being interdicted by the sheriff, except to proper officers. The affair will be more fully investigated to-day.

CHAPTER OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Victim of the Fast Line—Terribly Mutilated.

On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a man named Henry Boran, an employe of Bennett's nursery in Wilkins township, was found on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Swissvale, in a terribly mutilated condition. The body was found on the eastern track, and is supposed to have been run over by the Fast Line east, which left at 8:50 that evening, or the emigrant train west. The deceased was brought to this city and taken to Devore's undertaking establishment, where a horrible sight to behold. His head was crushed to a jelly, and had both legs and arms cut off. He must have been killed instantly. Coroner West was notified to hold an inquest, which will be held to-day. The deceased is highly spoken of by his employers, and was said to have been a very sober and steady man, never being away from his business more than two hours at a time. He was a single man. The firm will see that he is properly buried.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Benj. R. Thompson, a resident of Newport, Allegheny township, who was killed by the Wall's (No. 3) accomodation, near McKenny's station. It appears that the deceased had left his home for Braddock's-fields, for what purpose is unknown. While at Braddock's he became intoxicated and was traveling home along the track, when the accomodation hove in sight. The engineer saw him and whistled but he did not heed it. The engineer tried to reverse his engine and whistled down brakes but the man was on the track and was struck and almost instantly killed. Deceased was a laborer who resided with a widowed mother. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

MORE DEATHS BY THE CARS.

On Saturday morning Thomas Walton, a carpenter in the employ of Armstrong & Co., while coupling cars at the Union Iron Works on Thirty-first street, was crushed between two cars and so terribly injured that he died in a short time after. Coroner West was notified, and held an inquest. It appears that the engineer of the locomotive of the train backed down on the siding, not knowing that the deceased was between the cars, and crushed him. A verdict was returned of "accidental death." Deceased was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and child residing at Armstrong Station.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION.

Opening of the Great Low Grade Route Yesterday.

The Eastern Extension, known as the Great Low Grade road, a branch of the Allegheny Valley, has been completed to New Bethlehem, Clarion county, and yesterday the first regular running of passenger and freight trains between those points; meanwhile work on the rest of the way is being pushed forward rapidly with highly satisfactory results.

The officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad made a tour of inspection over the new line last week before opening it up to the public traffic and trade, and the completed portion of the extension was pronounced in a condition that left nothing to be desired as regards safety, stability and efficiency. Without doubt, should the remainder of the new road be distinguished by the same perfection of construction as that just finished, it will be one of the most substantial and admirably built railways in the country.

The line of surveys for the Eastern Extension passes through the counties of Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, making connection with the Philadelphia and Erie road at Driftwood, in the Valley of the Susquehanna.

This grand new route opens up and develops a portion of the State hitherto out of the reach of capital and travel, but rich in natural resources. It will tap a section of country, of whose incalculable richness and inexhaustible store of mineral deposits wonderful stories are told.

The success which has crowned the efforts of the public spirited and energetic management of the Valley Road, who have spared neither skill nor expense in the laying of this important new feeder, cannot but be a source of congratulation to themselves and the business public.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TEAM.

A Terrible Accident on Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Thos. Lindsey, a driver who was in the employ of Bell & Co., and who was run over by his team on Fifth avenue near Gist street. It appears that the deceased had been to Soho for a load of iron, and was coming back down Fifth avenue. Just on coming down near Gist street, he got off his horses to fix the traces, and fell when he was caught in the stirrup and thrown to the ground. The horses could not hold the load back, and the wagon started down the street, running over his head and body into a fearful mass. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and called the attention of the authorities to the fearful condition of the street in this vicinity, being full of ruts, etc., and recommend that it be repaired at once.

Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about forty years, a widower and leaves a family of five children residing on Ray's alley, near Liberty street.

"Every Disease has its Remedy"

Upon this broad *fact* is founded the whole art and science of medicine.

That every disease has its *curable* stage, under proper treatment, there can be no doubt.

That they have their incurable stage, under any treatment, may be equally true.

The curable period is during the early part of the disease, of course; the incurable being the advanced condition—the last stage.

To know the precise nature, *extent* and locality of the disease is of the first importance in the treatment of any case.

This is precisely the reason given by Drs. Oldshue, of Pittsburgh, for bringing into requisition the Microscope, Test-tube, Urinometer, and all the Chemical apparatus for the scientific examination of the urine in all chronic and complicated cases.

The long afflicted have not been slow to appreciate these scientific aids, and the consequence is, their office is one continued throng of patients, from all parts of the country, seeking the advantage of their skill in diagnosis.

A knowledge of the appropriate remedy, however, is quite important, as without the remedy no advantage would be gained by knowing the disease.

Every disease has its remedy. This is verified in the fact that different medicines spend their action upon different parts of the human system.

As each particular disease spends its principal baneful action upon a certain organ or tissue of the body, according to its peculiar nature, so each particular remedy spends its most exalted action upon that organ or tissue, according to its medicinal qualities.

Having a knowledge of the true nature of the case, as also of the appropriate remedy, the next matter of importance is its proper preparation and application.

This should be carefully attended to, and, as far as practicable, all medicines should be examined by the physician before being put into the hands of the patient or nurse.

This is done in the office of Drs. Oldshue, before mentioned.

All their medicines are compounded and their prescriptions filled by their own special direction, and under their own supervision.

No medicines are passed from their prescriptions but through their hands.

A Little Boy Seriously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a little son of Mr. Paul Blasey, of the city police force, aged seven years, was very severely, if not dangerously, injured by falling out of a third-story window of his residence on Sycamore street, Eighteenth ward. The distance he fell was about twenty-five feet. The little fellow received a terrible cut on the head, and broke one of his arms near the wrist, the bone protruding through the flesh. Dr. Clark was summoned to attend him, who set the fractured member and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the little fellow.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Black and the Sheriff of Armstrong county arrived in the city having in charge four men, designated respectively as John McKinley, Perry Johnstone, R. E. Deroe and Matthew Golder, and charged with dealing in and manufacturing counterfeit money. The parties were arrested at Lawrenceburg near Parker's Landing, and when found had a lot of the "stuff" in their possession. They will have a hearing this morning.

J. D. Ramsey, Esq.

Among those who performed excellent service in the Legislature, last winter, was J. D. Ramsey, Esq., of Allegheny, then a new member, and now a candidate for re-election. Mr. Ramsey's general training as a journalist, and later as a member of the bar, particularly fit him for the duties of the position to which he aspires. In the department of journalism he gained that knowledge of current events, and experience in all that pertains to city and State government, which is particularly valuable when possessed by a legislator. As a lawyer, he comprehends the system of laws possessed by the State, and is particularly qualified, by his training, for the duty, which will devolve on him, in common with other members of the Legislature, to give effect, by legal enactments, to the provisions of the new Constitution. As a man, he is genial and approachable, and his constituents will find him ever ready to property care for their interests. We hope he may receive the nomination, and have no question, in that event, of his election.

Freaks of Lightning—A House in Allegheny Struck and Woman Stunned.

On Friday evening about nine o'clock the residence of Mr. Philip Schumbeen on Engel near High street, Allegheny, was struck by lightning. The lightning came down the chimney and through the fire place into a room where Summers was sitting. The lady was considerably shocked and stunned, but not injured. The lightning damaged the house considerably and played some queer pranks about the house destroying tin-ware, and etc., and then departing.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

United States Congratulating the Republic.

MADRID, May 4.—General Sickles, accompanied by members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the palace of the Ministry and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States congratulating the Spanish Government and the people on the passage by the Assembly of the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. He was received with great ceremony. A guard of honor was drawn up at the entrance of the palace and presented arms as the legation passed in. Within the court yard a band played the national airs of Spain and the United States. General Sickles was met by President Figueras and all the members of the Government.

On presenting the resolutions the General congratulated Spain on the establishment of a republic and the abolition of slavery. The last act, he said, was a fresh proof of Spain's just respect for the natural rights of all men. He continued: "The United States desire the happiness of neighboring countries, and cannot look indifferently on whatever concerns the welfare of the Antilles. Porto Rico and Cuba will now contribute more than ever to the power of Spain, for justice forms the basis of strength."

Figueras' Reply to Gen. Sickles.

MADRID, May 5.—President Figueras, in his reply to the speech of General Sickles on Saturday, declared that Spain was fully capable of realizing the glorious work of Washington, but in the meantime the national patrimony should never be diminished while the Government was in the hands of the Republicans.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peace in Panama.

PANAMA, April 24.—Affairs in Panama have subsided into a state of apparent tranquility. The State troops are still kept under arms, and will, it is said, remain so until it is known how the rest of the State takes to the sudden change of Government that has taken place. It is not likely, however, that there will be any armed resistance to this *coup d'etat*, and matters will go on in the satisfaction of the people.

The San Salvador Earthquake.

SAN SALVADOR, April 24.—Reports from San Salvador, with respect to the earthquakes which ruined that city, state that the shocks are still continued, and that the Government palace, which survived the great shock which laid the city in ruins, had also given way and fallen to the ground. A great many people have been killed by the falling walls. It is doubtful whether the authorities will persist in their attempt to rebuild the capital on the same site.

ARABIA.

Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.

NEW YORK, May 5.—From late files of London papers, a dispatch dated Bombay, April 22d, says Sir Bartle Frere's mission was well received at Muscat, and the result of his efforts has been that Seud Turki has signed a treaty in which the latter undertakes to forbid the importation of slaves and declares free all negroes and other bondsmen hereafter arriving in the territory of Oman. By the provisions of this treaty the Sultan further agrees to give up all slave-marts, and any one who may be proved to have imported slaves will be amenable to law. Similar engagements have also been entered into with the Sheiks at Mahallahon, on the Sadrmaaut coast. The political residents at Bushire will take all precautions on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf.

Sir Bartle Frere will proceed to Mahabubshwar, where he will have an interview with the Governor, and thence he will go to Simla.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Exhibition.

VIENNA, May 5.—Rapid progress has been made in the arrangements of the interior of the Exhibition building since the opening. All departments are filled with goods, except that of the Unit-d States, which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things.

The public have been admitted daily since the 1st of May. The weather, however, has been cold and unfavorable, making the court yard a perfect lake. The number of visitors thus far is below what was expected.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Terrible Land-Slide.

PERU, April 24.—A great calamity has fallen on a town called Piscobamba, caused by a landslide from a neighboring mountain. Forty-four houses were destroyed and thirty-six persons perished. The great mass which destroyed the town, also dammed the river, and destructive effects of an inundation were expected to be added to the other misfortunes.

SWITZERLAND.

A Congregation Excommunicated.

GENEVA, May 5.—Pere Hyacinthe said mass yesterday in a private building in the presence of a congregation numbering 1,200 persons. A decree of excommunication has been promulgated against those who attended the ceremonies.

LOUISIANA.

Report of a Battle Near St. Martinsville—The Metropolitans Defeated.

NEW IBERIA, May 5.—It is currently reported here that the Metropolitans last night attacked Capt. De Blanch's force near St. Martinsville, and were repulsed with the loss of three men killed and two wounded. De Blanch is said to have two hundred men, with one piece of artillery. The Metropolitans were driven back into St. Martinsville.

Later.—Later advices from St. Martinsville report the position of the Metropolitans precarious. The impression prevails that they have been overpowered by the tax resisters under De Blanch from St Martin and adjoining parishes. The people of this section seem determined to pay no taxes to the Kellogg government unless compelled by United States forces.

The Miners' Strike at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 5.—The strikers are still inclined to interfere by extreme measures with any who are disposed to go to work. About 11:30 on Saturday night a shot was fired into the house of Ephraim Youlge, of Liberty township, who had gone to work at the reduction, passing within a few inches of his wife. This is only one of a number of attempts of a like character to inflict the greatest injury possible on those who are willing to work. It is reported the operators will endeavor to-day to start Dobbin and bring on from Castle Garden one thousand emigrants. This will probably end the strike and break the union.

I. O. R. M.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 5.—The great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of Pennsylvania will convene in session here to-morrow. There will be two hundred delegates and from three thousand to four thousand members present from different parts of the State. This evening the Wigwam was decorated with imposing ceremonies. To-morrow evening a grand banquet will be given, and on Thursday an extensive parade will take place.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 5, 1873.

Pittsburgh is famous for the number of its banks and so plentiful are they becoming that it may be true, as we heard a gentleman remark this morning, "that there will soon be a bank at every corner." It is a matter of doub

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

F. E. Addams, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, 1ay 3c; Chas. Branson, Burlington, Pa., 2c; Wm. Frampton, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; J. D. Kelly, Sine, Kansas, 2c; Reuben Martin, Pleasant Mound, S. C., 2c; Geo. T. Phelps, Webster, New York, 3c; J. H. Hicks, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; John Alice B. Warner, South Side, 3c.

Sixth Ward School Board.

Last evening the School Board of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, Forbes District, held a meeting at their school-house on Forbes street, and levied the school tax for the year, at six mills. This is the same figure as it has been put at for the last three years, notwithstanding the fact that the Board this year will have additional expenses to meet in the way of street improvements.

Alleged Felonious Assault.

Robert J. Grier, before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, has been held in $1,000 bail for court on the charge of a felonious assault and battery, preferred against him by Alexander Cowley. The complainant alleges that Grier beat him with a loaded whip, and threatened to kill him. On the other hand the defendant alleges that the gruesome provoked the attack by riding his (Cowley's) horse against his (Grier's) buggy.

Taken Home.

For some time past, Warden Smith has been crut-hing accomodations for prisoners from Armstrong County—the authorities there having in course of erection a new County Jail at Kittanning. The building was completed and made ready for occupancy a few days ago and yesterday nine prisoners were removed from our jail to Kittanning. Their names are W. M McCandless, Wm Tilson, Robert Easton, James Gleson, A. W. Wilson, Smiley Ward, James Welsh, Richard Cooper.

The Murder Near Sattsburgh—A New Examination—Developments Expected To-day.

Drs. Vankirk and Knox of McKeesport, have made another examination of the murdered girl Annie Mess, since it was exhumed on Monday. They refused to make the result public until to-day, when it will be given at the hearing of Pohle and Hyndeman. There was nothing new developed yesterday, but it is expected that some startling developments will be made to-day at the hearing before the Mayor at one o'clock.

A Lively Skirmish.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in a saloon on Madison avenue, Allegheny. During the melee the proprietor was pretty badly used, and the windows, chairs, etc., were pretty generally demolished. Two of the assailants—Lane and Charles Bath, the latter will be remembered as the man who was so severely stabbed several weeks ago by a man named Patterson who has escaped, were arrested and placed in the lock up, from whence they will obtain a hearing this morning.

The Possession of the Point.

Yesterday morning City Attorney Bigelow filed several on behalf of the city in the matter of the ownership of the property at the Point. This action will necessitate the preparation by Mr. Clugston of a detailed statement of the facts as to how the ground was made, etc., and the Board, consisting of the Surveyor General, Attorney General and Auditor General, will have to pass upon the matter before Mr. Burr can secure a patent, and thus the case stands for the present.

Runaway Accident.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as two men named Samuel Smith and — O'Brien were driving along Robinson street, Allegheny, in a buggy drawn by two horses, their team from some reason took fright and ran away. Shortly after they started, Smith was thrown out and severely bruised, while O'Brien suffered the fracture of his legs. The men were picked up and carried into a neighboring house and cared for. The horses were shortly after captured, without doing any further damage.

A Probable Fatal Fall.

Yesterday afternoon a daughter of Mr. D. Mullen, on Grant street met with a very serious fact fatal accident. It appears that the girl was washing windows standing on a stool placed upon a table. The stool in some manner tilted thereby throwing the occupant heavily to the round and in this manner being unable to save herself she was thrown to the floor receiving severe injuries and fracturing her skull, rendering her unconscious. She laid for some time before she was found by physicians who were summoned but he has very little hopes of her recovery.

Died from Heart Disease.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Terence Garner, who was found dead in an out-house of the Twenty-third ward school-house, Hazelwood. He had got up at five o'clock in the morning, and built several fires and had gone to the out-house, where he was found lying dead by his little daughter about six o'clock. Dr. Evans gave it as his opinion that he died of heart disease, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. Garner was a native of England, aged thirty-five years, and leaves a wife and two children. He was employed as janitor of the school and several churches.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Inman line steamer City of Montreal at New York.

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Koeln at Southampton.

Allan line steamer Polynesian at Liverpool.

Inman line steamer City of London at Queenstown.

Capers of a Runaway Horse in Allegheny.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning as Christ Breining, a butcher was driving along Ohio street, Allegheny, the pin holding the "reach" together of his wagon came out, causing the front wheels to become detached and the body of the vehicle was thrown to the ground. The horse became frightened and ran away with the front wheels of the wagon hanging to him. He took to the sidewalk and demolished the store keepers wares that were exhibited outside of them for quite a distance along the street. When he got tired of this fun he started again for the middle of the street, where he upset a huckwagon, tipping out the occupants, two men, but doing them or the wagon no injury. He was afterwards captured.

Death of Mrs. Douglas.

The whole community mourns the sudden death of this most excellent and highly esteemed Christian lady, wife of Rev. John Douglass, D.D. For two years or more the friends of Mrs. Douglass have been solicitous lest her health, which for that time has been somewhat impaired, might grow worse, but it has lately been thought she was improving. She arose yesterday morning without symptom or apprehension of unusual illness, to visit her brother, William McClurg, Esq., in Birmingham, intending to return in the course of the day, but while there suddenly sickened, and died at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The event is one of the saddest we have for a long time had occasion to record. She was in mid-life, and much endeared by her graces and virtues to all who enjoyed her acquaintance. The funeral obsequies will be held on Thursday afternoon, at the family residence, No. 92 Wylie avenue.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company Yesterday—The Secretary and Treasurer's Report—The Election of a New Board of Directors—New President Elected.

Yesterday morning the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company held their annual meeting at the rooms of the Company, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street. The stock was all, or very nearly all, represented, either by proxy or in person by the owners thereof.

R. A. Garrison, Esq., was chosen to preside and Mr. R. E. Breed acted as Secretary.

The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read.

The following is an abstract of Mr. E. J. Allen, the Secretary and Treasurer's report for the year ending April 1st, 1873.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance of revenue April 1, 1872	$ 61,792 87
Receipts from offices for year	455,051 28
Receipts from other sources	21,016 67
Total	$517,860 92
EXPENSES.	
Operating expenses for year	$289 197 63
General expenses	16,695 87
Battery material	6,252 81
Repairs	71,143 65
Rent	57,791 37
Light and fuel	7,361 46
Taxes	5,128 41
Profit and loss	980 12
Interest	1,455 26
Advertisement	27 00
Stationery	10,213 63
Total	$465,247 76
Balance	$ 52,614 56

The President, Geo. H. Thurston, Esq., in his report, referred in detail to the report of the Treasurer, analyzing it and showing that the expenditures were such as were absolutely necessary. The President also referred to the contract with the Automatic Telegraph Company, of New York. The number of words which can be transmitted by the methods employed by this Company, it is claimed, is about twice the number transmitted by the present method. The contract provides that the apparatus shall be placed in the operating offices of the P. and A. Company, and that the Automatic Company shall receive no revenue until the P. and A. Company has realized six per cent. From that to twelve per cent. the Automatic Company shall receive, and all above twelve per cent. shall be divided equally between the two. The contract was read to the meeting.

The reports were received, and filed, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a Board of Directors.

Mr. Thurston, who has acceptably filled the position of President for the past seven years, announced himself as not being a candidate for re-election, and wished some other gentleman to be chosen.

In the afternoon the stockholders again met, when the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year was elected:

President.—Wm. G Johnston.

Directors.—M. W. Watson, G. W. Hallman, R. E. Breed, Wm. Tansely, T. J. Wood, A. O. Brannin, J. W. Weir, A. Carnegie, P. V. Beisel, J. L. Shaw, D. McCargo, J. W. Ellis.

No other business of importance was transacted. A very full vote was polled.

The Weed Sewing Machine is adjustable to any kind of work. 116 Market street.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The Controllers in Session Last Night—The Election of New Teachers—Troubling the City Superintendency Proposition—A Spicy Discussion—Fixing the Teachers Salaries.

Last evening the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny held a regular monthly meeting in the Common Council chamber. A quorum was gathered at eight o'clock when President King called the meeting to order and opened the proceeding with prayer, after which the roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

There was a pretty fair delegation of Principals in the lobby, with other visitors, among whom was County Superintendent Douthett, and all of whom gave to the proceedings the most profound attention.

NEW TEACHERS ELECTED.

The Eighth ward Board reported the election of Mr. Farrar as Principal, for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Renwick.

The Third ward Board reported the resignation of Miss Summerville, and the election of Miss Long to fill the vacancy.

The Fourth ward Board reported the resignation of Miss Hays and the election of Miss Wilcox.

The Second ward Board reported the resignation of Miss A. B. Ellis and the death of Miss Francis R. Smith, leaving two vacancies, which were filled by the election of Miss Sarah Boggs and Miss Annie McCune.

All the elections were confirmed.

The chair then stated that the order of the day was the consideration of the resolution in reference to

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. Smith called for the reading of the resolution, which was complied with by the Secretary.

Mr. Hamilton said the Board might consider the matter, but their action would have no binding effect. The law provided that when such a subject was to be considered, that it must be done at a special meeting, called at the written request of seven Controllers, or Directors, and of which at least five days' notice should be given.

The Chair decided the point not well taken as the Board at their last meeting had passed a resolution making the discussion the special business of the meeting of the Board to be held on the First Tuesday of May.

A vote was taken upon the motion to proceed with the discussion which was carried affirmatively.

Mr. Smith read a letter from State Superintendent Wickersham, who said that he had considered the action of the Board, and thought that if the exact *letter* of the law had not been complied with its *spirit* had been.

A desultory discussion then ensued upon this point, but the Board finally resolved to adhere to its action in deciding the discussion in order.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the yeas and nays be taken, the yeas and nays be called, which was carried.

The Board went into a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Matthews was opposed to the City Superintendency, and held that the schools in Pittsburgh were not one bit better than the Allegheny schools, notwithstanding the supervision of their Superintendent. He believed a Superintendency would be advantageous if the schools were remodeled.

Mr. Smith said this was the very reason that the Allegheny Schools needed a Superintendent. They needed reorganization and that could only be had through a City Superintendent.

The gentleman then proceeded to warm up on the subject of the expense of a City Superintendent, and held, with volubility and vigor, that after the first year the expense would be but comparatively trifling. In support of his position he fairly reveled through a mass of thrilling statistics, and arrived at the conclusion that the city could afford to pay $2,000 for a City Superintendent, without adding on a cent of tax, because the city fathers, the number of its scholars in the public schools, was entitled to an appropriation of fully $2,000. They had now to pay this to the general State fund, not by direct taxes, but by taxes on real estate, escheats, &c., and it was a question whether they would take what was justly their due.

Mr. Donaldson said that whether the tax was direct or indirect, it was all the same, because the people had to pay for it in the end.

Mr. Patterson thought the gentleman (Mr. Smith) had forgotten that Pittsburgh paid $2,000 for its City Superintendent, and the office expense also would be nearly $2,000, so that the revenue from the State would not pay for more than half of the expense.

Mr. Eaton held that wherever a Superintendent had been tried, the system had been found to work well, so that the office was never abolished. As to the expense he thought the appropriation enough, which would be used elsewhere if not put into use in Allegheny. The trouble before was that the right man was not forthcoming but he was in view now and could be had without much trouble.

Mr Matthews said that if the right man was forthcoming, and could be elected, at a salary of $2,000, then Pittsburgh might see and appreciate him by offering a higher salary, and then to keep that right man, Allegheny would perhaps have to double its salary. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter moved to refer the whole matter to a committee of five to ascertain advantages, expense, &c., and report to the Board.

The President stated that the matter had been discussed a few years ago, and he had been in correspondence with educators in all the leading cities. The unanimous sentiment was that the schools could not do without the Superintendency.

The motion of Mr. Carpenter was then voted down.

Messrs. Smith and Matthews now engaged in a rhetorical wrangle as to the respective standards of education in Europe and America, after which the Board, being in a proper frame of mind, proceeded to vote on the question of a Superintendency, with the following result:

Yeas—Barker, Benney, Craig, Dunlap, Eaton, Faas, Gillespie, Hotson, Hemphill, R. C Miller, P. H. Miller, Riggs, Sprague, Smith, Wilhelm, President King—19.

Nays—Ainsworth, Beckert, Brown, Borland, Buford, Burchfield, Carpenter, Clapp, Chambers, Cumming, Donaldson, Drexler, Harper, Hamilton, Hays, Lea, Lorenz, McCance, Matthews, Patterson, Popp, Sutton, Sands, Torrence—24.

So the question was settled.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

They next tackled the report of the Committee on Teachers' Salaries. The chief point involved at by the Board was the fixing of a schedule of prices, which might be equal to that in force in Pittsburgh, and, after considerable discussion and innumerable amendments, the schedule of prices now in force in Pittsburgh was adopted. This schedule is as follows:

Sub-District Schools—Principals of schools with six or more Assistants, $1,600; Principals of schools with less than six Assistants, $1,200.

Grammar Department—Teachers of not less than three year's experience in said Department, $650; teachers of less than than three years, and more than one year's experience in said Department, $600; teachers of less than one year's experience in said Department, $500.

Intermediate Department—Teachers not less than three year's experience in said Department, $550; teachers of less than than three years, and more than one year's experience in said Department, $500; teachers of less than one year's experience in said Department, $450; teachers of German, $650.

Primary Department—Teachers of five years' experience in teaching, $500; teachers of less than five years, and more than three year's experience, $450; teachers of less than three years, and more than one year's experience in teaching, $300; training teachers, $700; music teachers, $1,200; writing teachers, $900.

Mr. Miller moved that the experience of a teacher be considered to her credit when she moved into another department—not compelling her to have experience in the new department to which she was removed. Carried.

Mr. Eaton moved that the experience of teachers be considered equivalent in the Primary and Intermediate grades. Carried.

Mr. Matthews called attention to the fact that the Pittsburgh schedule made no provision for Assistant Principals. He moved to fix their salaries at $700. Carried.

MINOR MATTERS.

Several small bills were presented and warrants ordered.

The pay rolls for the month for teachers aggregated $8,855. The average attendance of pupils for the month was 6,565, a per centage of 87.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution providing for the closing of the schools on Decoration Day. Carried.

The chair stated that the Committee on School Inspection had divided the work, and hereafter would only inspect in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar.

Adjourned.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

FORTY-FIVE cases were disposed of from the dock up by Mayor Blackburn yesterday morning.

JACOB ROSENBAUGH has been sent thirty days to the Work House by Deputy Mayor Salisbury for disorderly conduct.

JAMES LAWRENCE has been sent ninety days to the Workhouse from Allegheny for indecent actions in the West Penn Depot.

ANTON SMITH has made an information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging Gottlieb Leisch with the embezzlement of one hundred and fifty dollars, alleged to be the property of the German Sick Relief Society of which he was agent. Warrant issued.

PERSONAL.

***Capt. John W. McCully, of Perrypolis, and an old veteran who can tell "how beds were won," dropped in upon us yesterday. He looks hale and hearty, and gives every indication that his health will carry him through several years yet.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"John Garth" is drawing good houses as it well deserves. Mr. John Jack and Miss Annie Firmin as well as Mr. J. Newton Gotthold ought certainly to be strength enough to bring out the salient features of any play. The play is being well received. It will remain on the boards the entire week.

LIBRARY HALL.—To-morrow evening Flotow's famous opera, "Allessandro Stradello" will be given with a competent cast and full chorus and orchestra.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To-day there will be given the regular Wednesday matinee, when a good programme will be offered. This evening a good bill.

Do You Want a Good Fitting Suit?

Then go at once to R. Teigel's, No. 53 Smithfield street, who will be extremely careful that you shall receive nothing less than the very best material, made in a manner that can not fail to render entire satisfaction. His stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings is of the freshest and latest styles and patterns, and only needs an examination to satisfy any one of its excellent quality, and durability of texture and finish. If Mr. Tiegel represents a piece of cloth as good, then you can rely on its excellence, for he does not enter into competition with goods of an inferior and trashy nature. Also, on leaving your order for a suit, you can rely on the fit being perfect, for he especially excels in neat fits. Do not forget to call in at any rate at No. 53 Smithfield and examine the stock.

The Weed Sewing Machine will prove most satisfactory in the varied uses of a family machine. Call at 116 Market street.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

A Short Session—The Delegates in Attendance—The Ticket Selected—No Instructions Given.

The County Convention called to select delegates to the State Convention, assembled in the Criminal Court room yesterday morning, and was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock—the Court room being filled with the delegates and others interested, and presenting a scene that is usually incidental to such occasions.

Dr. A. H. Gross, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order and read the call for the gathering as published in the city papers,—setting forth its object, to be the selection of three Senatorial and seven Representative delegates to represent the Republicans of Allegheny county in the State Convention, to be held next August, for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer.

After the call had been read,

Mr. C. L. Magee moved the election of Dr. Gross as Permanent President, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were then selected as Secretaries: Wm. Anderson, John S. Robb, T. M. Gillespie, D. McGunigle, T. H. Phelps, G. C. McMillen and E. J. Richardson.

A call was next made for credentials, and the Secretaries subsequently announced the list as follows:

First ward—Wm. J. Diehl.
Second ward—Thos. H. Phelps.
Third ward—C. Snively.
Fourth ward—Robert Leonard.
Fifth ward—F. H. Thorne.
Sixth ward—Frank P. Case.
Seventh ward—H. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—Henry Wilson.
Ninth ward—R. J. Richardson.
Tenth ward—R. Graham.
Eleventh ward—W. B. Hays.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct—J. E. Lewis.
Twelfth ward, Second Precinct—J. T. Duff.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee.
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack.
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct—W. C. Barr.
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct—S. Mellroy.
First ward, Allegheny—R. A. Young.
Second ward—Theodore Myler.
Third ward, first precinct—Arthur Hobson.
Third ward, second precinct—C. C. Smith.
Fourth ward, first precinct—David Lewis.
Fourth ward, second precinct—Peter Walter, Jr.
Fifth ward—J. W. Patterson.
Sixth ward—W. Blakely.
Eighth ward—George Moul.
Ninth ward—George C. McMullin.
Tenth ward—H. S. Fleming.
Eleventh ward—W. G. Stubbs.
McKeesport—First ward—W. N. Dunshee.
" Second ward—W. E. Harrison.
" Third ward—B. B. Coursin.
Verona—B. F. Weddell.
Braddock borough—Alex. Dempster.
Swickley—B. C. Christy.
Sharpsburg—W. H. Lewis.
Leetsburn—J. M. Imbrie.
Belvue—Thomas M. Bayne.
Chartiers—W. Hill.
Mansfield—R. H. Fife.
Kilbuck, 1st precinct—J. S. Robb.
Kilbuck, 2d precinct—T. M. Sholz.
Leet township—W. J. Meek.
Plum township—A. W. McMadd.
Peon township—F. P. Whitten.
Elizabeth, 4th precinct—Geo. W. Watson.
Mifflin—Joseph Hill.
Robinson; 1st precinct—Russel Errett.
Robinson, 2d precinct—Andrew Young.
Moon—John Thompson.
Baldwin, 1st precinct—H. B. Hays.
Baldwin, 2d precinct—John B. Munn.
Ross, 2d precinct—J. A. Fleming.
McCandless—Samuel Wallace.
East Deer—Robert Kennedy.
Upper St. Clair—John Gilliland.
N. Fayette—W. J. Clark.
Shaler, 1st precinct—William Anderson.
Shaler, 2d precinct—R. H. Miller.
Fawn—John Hunter.
Wilkins, 1st precinct—William Anderson.
Etna Borough—John N. McQuade.
Patton, 1st precinct—James Caruthers.
Chartiers—N. Petrie.
Reserve—Geo. Keefer.
Pine—James Wray.
Indiana—J. McCullough.
Lower St. Clair—John Paul.
South Fayette—W. H. Herriott.
Union—John R. Niel.
Hampton—W. W. McKee.
Scott township, 1st precinct—R. F. Smithe.
Scott township, 2d precinct—H. Bixtell.
Harrison—W. A. Nesbitt.
Marshal—George Negley.
Bowen—D. K. McGunigle.

No contestants appeared, and the chair accordingly announced the Convention properly organized, and called for nominations, when

Mr. H. S. Fleming offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That C. L. Magee, Russell Errett and Arthur Hobson be declared Senatorial Delegates elect to the State Convention, and that Stephen H. Geyer, Esq., be declared Representative Delegate-elect from Allegheny.

An amendment was offered that B. B. Coursin be elected Delegate from the Middle District.

The amendment was accepted, and Mr. Fleming's resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. George W. Wilson was placed in nomination for Representative Delegate from the First City Legislative District, and elected by acclamation.

For the Second City District Wm. H. McCleary was nominated and elected without opposition.

Messrs. R. B. Brown, John Larimer and H. B. Smithson were nominated for the Representative delegates (each elect) from the South Side.

Before a ballot was had Mr. Smithson's name was withdrawn, and the nominations of Messrs. Larimer and Brown were made unanimous.

For Representative Delegates from Allegheny City, Stephen A. Geyer, Esq., and Major F. A. M. Kreps, were nominated. On motion Mr. Geyer was declared elected.

For Representative delegate for north of the rivers and outside of Allegheny City, Thomas M Bayne, Esq., was nominated, and unanimously elected.

The business before the Convention having thus been disposed of—in a brief session continuing for about half an hour—the Chair extended congratulations to the delegates upon the harmony which had characterized the proceedings, and the meeting then adjourned.

FIGHTING OVER A LEASE.

A War Among Stockholders—Who Shall Control the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad—A Lively Scrimmage Yesterday.

The contest for the control of the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad presented another interesting phase yesterday, the wrangle this time being transferred from the "hands" to the owners. The place selected for this episode was the little village of Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, and the time, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, when the stockholders assembled for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the lease of the road to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railway Company. The attendance at the meeting had been duly heralded, the opposing elements gathered in force and the greatest excitement prevailed.

About one o'clock the meeting was called to order with Mr. J. L. Shoenberger, of McKeesport in the chair. The organization had hardly been completed, when

Mr. W. S. Bissell of Pittsburgh a Director in the "Connellsville" Road, moved to postpone any consideration in the matter of the legal questions involved between the "Connellsville" and the Mount Pleasant companies had been decided before the Supreme Court.

This very innocent motion, however, was not received with unanimous favor, for before it had been properly announced, a motion was made to lay it on the table, and a scene of confusion ensued. Finally the Chair allowed a general debate, and a number of sharp and rather personal speeches followed. The discussion waxed pretty warm and was increasing in fervor when the Chair suddenly ruled Mr. Bissell's motion out of order, on the ground that the meeting had been called for the special purpose of considering the lease. He decided, therefore, that it was only in order to proceed with that business, and accordingly appointed a committee of three to conduct the election.

Mr. W. H. Markle, of Greensburg, then moved to adjourn, which was seconded simultaneously by Messrs. Uncasher, Hitchman and McCullough.

The chair decided to entertain the motion, but

Mr. McCullough was equal to the occasion and announced it himself, and received a response that made him decide the meeting adjourned.

The Committee notwithstanding this proceeding went on with their preparations for taking the vote, saying which, the other side enter their protest, and then retire.

Those who remained voted to ratify the lease, and then dispersed, thus adding another question for the decision of the Courts.

A Recherche Dining Saloon.

Merchants, clerks and business men generally have long felt the want of a first-class dining saloon, that should be located convenient to the business centre of the city, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we call the special attention of such to the fact that this want has at length been fully supplied by Mr J. S. Hollinger, formerly of Allegheny City, who will open to-day, at No. 210 Liberty street, a suite of dining rooms, which for elegance, neatness, cleanliness and convenience cannot be surpassed in either city. The dining room proper is not a basement, but is on the first floor, and is large, airy, cheerful and attractive. It is seventy feet in depth, from front to rear, and is entirely separated from the culinary department, thus preventing its being permeated by the fumes and perfumes of the kitchen, which are often offensive to the nasal organs, and destructive of the appetite. The furnishment of the room is also calculated to tempt the stomach and strengthen the appetite. The floor being covered with an oil-cloth of a cheerful and graceful pattern said to be the largest piece laid in the United States, while the wainscoting and the painting of walls and ceiling are neat and attractive. On the second floor is to be found the business man's parlor," most elegantly furnished with carpets sofas, easy chairs, mirrors and an organ; where, after partaking of a luxurious meal he may retire in accordance with that maxim of health, viz: "after dinner rest awhile" and enjoy a feast of reason, or regale himself with the fragrant aroma of a good Havana. Mr. Hollinger is no tyro in his profession, but from his long experience in our sister city can be said to be an expert in his line. He will faithfully be fait in the matter of catering to the tastes of those who desire and relish good meals. He engages that his utmost attention and energies shall be devoted to his business, that his table shall be at all times amply supplied with all the luxuries and delicacies which time, pains and expense shall be able to procure, and that all who patronize him shall be pleased, having selected his assistants with an especial reference to their activity, promptness and courtesy, so as to merit and deserve the patronage of the business public. Therefore, whether you eat to live, or live to eat, whether you be a gormand, or an epicure, if you desire good and substantial meals in a pleasant and comfortable dining room, where all the surroundings tend to whet the appetite instead of depress it, do not fail to visit No. 210 Liberty street.

The Weed Sewing Machine is sold on terms to suit the times—easy payments. For particulars call at 116 Market street.

BREVITIES.

····Sprinkling carts have put in an appearance.

····The Allegheny Water Committee will meet to-day, on Troy Hill, to locate streets on which to lay water pipes.

····The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, but did nothing further than the usual business.

····On Saturday, May 31st, a three mile boat race will come off between John Snyder and Charles Schultz on the upper Monongahela river for a purse of four hundred dollars.

····E. C. Meyers, the Altoona incendiary, who was found guilty on Saturday last at the session of the Blair county court has been sentenced two years to the Western Penitentiary.

····The former stone of the Grafton Episcopal Church in the Chartiers valley, will be laid next Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. John Scarborough of Trinity Episcopal Church, this city.

····You do not need to black your boots in Pittsburgh. You hang them out of the window at night, and they are black enough in the morning."—*Chicago Journal.* "You lie, you villain; you lie!"

····Officer Waterman, who was shot on the South Side, is not improving very fast. The wound in his face has re-opened and commenced bleeding afresh yesterday. The physicians are afraid inflammation will set in.

····A workman at Mitzenweis' planing mill, on the South Side, had his head badly hurt while hoisting a log on Monday afternoon. He slipped and fell, the log striking him on the head. Drs. Miller and Duff attended him.

····The jury in the case of James Kelly, mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE as having dropped dead at McKinley's brick yard on Monday, rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. He was a single man, twenty-five years of age.

····Considerable damage was done on the North and South forks of Robinson's Run by the rains of last Friday and Saturday. Bridges and mill-dams were swept away, and part of a new board walk in the village of Oakdale was torn up.

····Mrs. Schott, of the South Side, came to the Mayor's office yesterday and wanted to know if there was any law to make her husband return home she stated she thought he had eloped and gone to California. The Mayor didn't fetch him back.

····A telegram was received in the city yesterday, stating that the body of a man supposed to be W. F. Wilson, who was drowned from the Monongahela wharf last winter, was found floating in the Ohio river four miles below Bellair and nearly opposite the Weegee coal works.

····Street Commissioner Linderman has made an information before Alderman Gripp charging Mr. John Griffin, a Fifth avenue, leather merchant, with the breach of a city ordinance in depositing rubbish in the street and burning it to the annoyance of his neighbors.

····Rev. Dr. Squier pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this city, was on yesterday summoned home, by telegraph to attend the funeral of his father, an aged and highly respected citizen of Washington Co., Penna. He was ninety one years of age, and had been a resident of the county for about seventy years.

····The Coroner's jury, in the case of Conductor Archibald, whose supposed suicide at Corry was telegraphed on Saturday last, rendered a verdict that his death was caused by taking through mistake a dose of chloroform. He was taking hydrate of chloral as a medicine, and mistook the bottle containing the same article of chloroform, which he inadvertantly took down and swallowed enough to produce death almost instantly.

····Two men on Sunday evening last, in Cleveland, attacked two police officers, one of whom was shot and killed in female attire, in order to capture parties who were in the habit of insulting couples who congregate in a certain portion of the city. One of the men, Miller, was captured. He stated that his intention was to assault what he thought to be a woman, while his "pal" beat the man. His companion, John Green, escaped.

····Yesterday morning Mr. Keegan called at Alderman Smith's office, in Allegheny, and asked assistance in recovering his daughter, who had run away from home about a year ago. Mr. K. stated that she is now in the house of a man named Campbell, who resides in the city, but he does not know where. He stated that his wife had died since the girl left, and a younger sister of hers wants to see her back home; hence his efforts for her recovery. The Alderman will endeavor to assist him in finding his daughter.

····A laughable book entitled "My Opinions" is soon to be issued by the Josiah Publishing Company, of Hartford, Conn. It is written by the celebrated authoress Miss Marietta Holley, of Pierrepont Manor, N.Y. Miss Holley has won distinction in the literary world by her beautiful sketches and poetry, and has become famous as "Josiah Allen's wife." The book gives the "Opinions" of Betsy Bobbett, as well as those of "Josiah's wife." It will delight everybody who reads it, as it is very amusing and entirely free from vulgarity.

····Last Saturday evening says the *Beacon*, John Best, an employee in the Akron (Ohio) paper mills, while engaged in putting a belt on a pully, slipped and his right arm was caught by the belt and drawn around the shaft. For some time his body whirled about with fearful rapidity when the bone in his arm was broken off close to the shoulder, the flesh torn off and the arm completely severed from the body. Several ribs were also broken, his head was badly mutilated and he was badly injured internally, from the effects of which he died the next day.

····At a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National Telegraph Company, held yesterday, the following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. Logan, John Bens, Charles Leckhart, R. S. Waring, S. M. Kier, J. T. Stockdale and James S. McCord. Subsequently the Directors met and elected R. S. Waring, President, and Wm. Lyon, Secretary and Treasurer. For six years past this company has paid, in regular quarterly dividends, eight per cent. on its stocks, being, we believe, the only dividend paying telegraph line in the country.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Jury trials were commenced in this Court yesterday morning. The first case called up was that of the United States against Mary Cook, of New Galilee, Beaver county, charged with selling liquor without license. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

The District Attorney called up the case of the United States vs. John Boylan, indicted for cutting open a mail bag at Cresson, and abstracting letters therefrom. The accused is apparently about fifteen years of age. The case was still on trial at the time of adjournment.

Jos. Walton & Co., were allowed to file an interesting libel in the case of Bevington et al. vs. Mount Pleasant Iron Co. and Harry Oliver McDonald.

The firm of White & Kennear, Auditors of East Brady, Clarion county, filed a petition in bankruptcy against H. C. Palmer, of the same place. Their petition and orders were issued, and Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

The selection of Andrew H. Dill, by the creditors, as assignee of the National Iron Company, of Montour county, has been duly reported and approved by the Court.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills: United States vs. M. R. Johnston, indicted for altering and uttering a United States bond. United States vs. Baldwin Book, two indictments for making counterfeit half dollars and quarters. United States vs. Reese Jenkins and Wm. M. Eddy, indicted for breaking open the postoffice at Alton, McKean county. United States vs. Jacob Bowser, indicted for carrying on the business of a distiller without paying the special tax.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The case of John P. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank was resumed yesterday morning, and is still on trial. This is an action on an alleged breach of contract with reference to the sale of 210 shares of coal land in Butler county. It is likely to engage the attention of Court for several days.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of Samuel Lapsley, Frances E. Tanner, executrix of James P. Tanner, deceased, being an action on a lot of promissory notes, was concluded, and a verdict returned for plaintiff for $4,740 18.

The case of Aaron Hunt for use of A. Coleman & Bro., being an action brought to recover the value of a horse sold, was taken up and concluded, a verdict being returned for defendant.

The case of Jacob Ross vs. Boas, an action on a bank account, was on trial when Court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

224. Sharp et. al. vs. Lotz et. al.
58. Radcliff vs. Howard.
59. Robinson vs. Williams.
212. Robinson, Jr., vs. Myers.
1. Caesan vs. Bruce & Son.
5. Flinn vs. Baird.
8. Monroe vs. Goldbach.
10. Alcorn vs. City of Allegheny.
13. Richy vs. Adair et. al.
15. Barry vs. Malone.
17. Bakewell et. al. vs. Coursin.
18. Kaufman vs. Elsesser.
19. McCombs vs. McKnight et. al.
22. O'Neill vs. Krugh.
24. Nixon et. al. vs. Fleming.
35. Carson & Co. vs. Kennedy et. al.

DISTRICT COURT—NO 2.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

The case of Nathaniel Ballantine vs. James Richardson, William Sheridan et al., is still on trial. The attention of the Court was engaged during the day in hearing testimony for the defense.

Direct Importation from Sheffield, England, to Pittsburgh.

Although very large quantities of foreign fabrics are sold in this city, scarcely any of them pay their duties at our own Custom House. It is, therefore, noteworthy that the ancient Hardware house of Logan, Gregg & Co. have just received an invoice of seven casks of fine, embracing a fine assortment of all sorts and sizes of the celebrated files, direct from the manufactory of M. Spencer & Sons, Sheffield, England. Although there are large quantities of files manufactured and consumed in this country, Logan, Gregg & Co. have so many orders for the M. Spencer & Son's brand, that they are obliged to import them in considerable quantities annually. Those, therefore, who prefer this popular make of file will know where to find the genuine article adapted for all uses. It should be borne in mind that the enterprise of the firm is not limited to choice products of English soil, but their stock of American hardware and cutlery is, as usual, unsurpassed by any establishment in the city, nor is any other dealer satisfied with smaller profits than Logan, Gregg & Company.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

H. Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 148 Federal street, southwest corner of Diamond, Allegheny City, have opened up a large and well-assorted stock of ready-made clothing for men, youths, boys and children. This house is well-known as one in every respect reliable, and from their experience in the business, and their facilities for the manufacture of dress suits, parties may rest assured of having their taste gratified. Those, therefore, who may desire ready-made clothing, or those who may wish suits made to order, in first-class style, and in the most fashionable manner, should call at once on the Messrs. Sutmeyer & Co., and examine their elegant suits and patterns. MWS

THE HON. M. HAMPTON.

Letter from the Bar Requesting Him to Continue on the Bench—The Judge's Reply.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1873.

Hon. M. Hampton, President Judge of the District Court:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the Pittsburgh Bar, fully appreciating the learning, ability and integrity with which you have discharged the duties of your position, and being desirous that you should not at the close of your term retire from the Bench, but give to the Bar and the public the benefit of your long experience, beg leave, most respectfully, to ask you to permit your name to be presented to the people of the county for re-election to the position you now hold.

In presenting this request we feel assured that the impartiality and dignity with which you have so long presided over the District Court as its President Judge will secure for you the support of every man in the community who desires the administration of the law to be pure and without reproach.

Trusting you will consent to the use of your name as suggested, we are, very respectfully yours, &c.

Thos. M. Marshall, Algernon S. Bell, M. Swartzwelder